The Literary Digest

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Adolph Treidler

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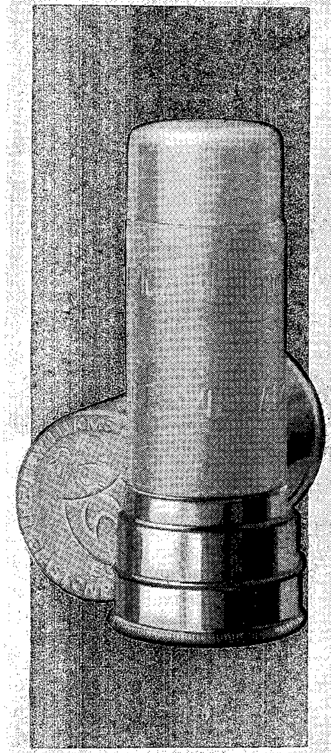

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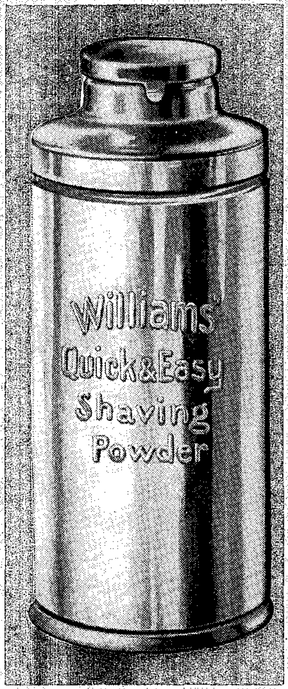

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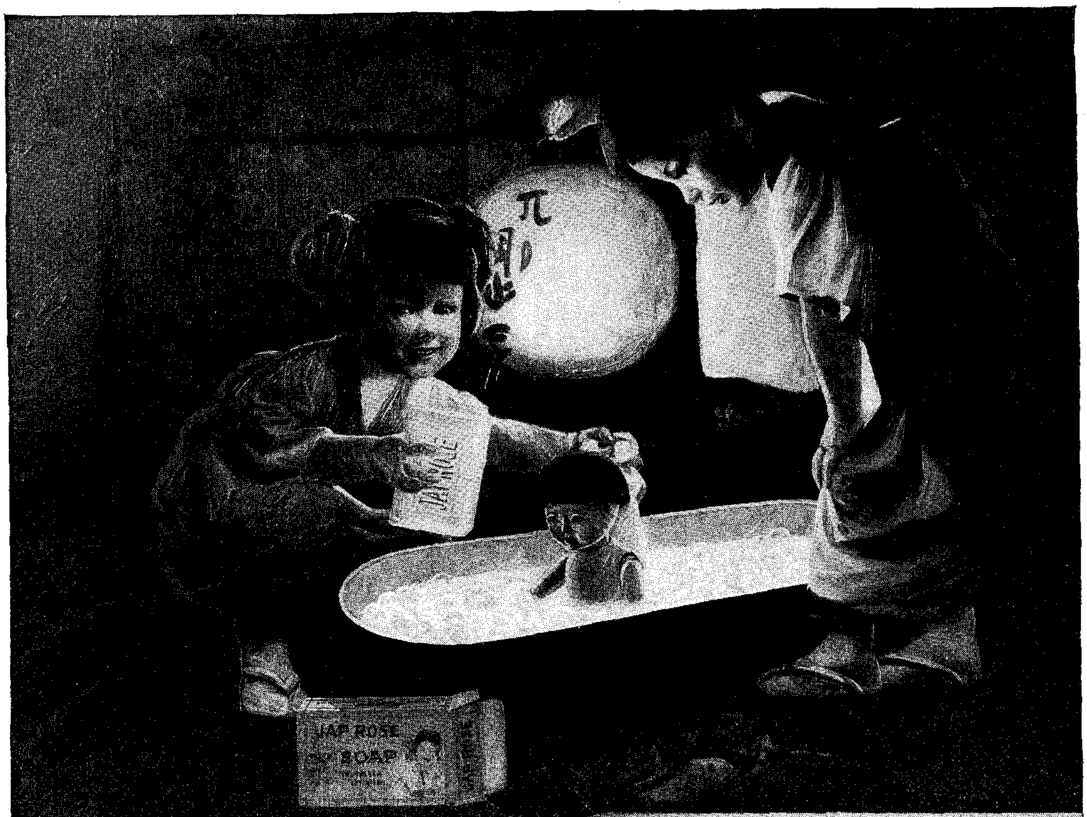

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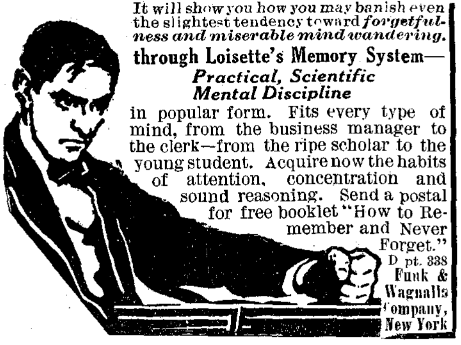

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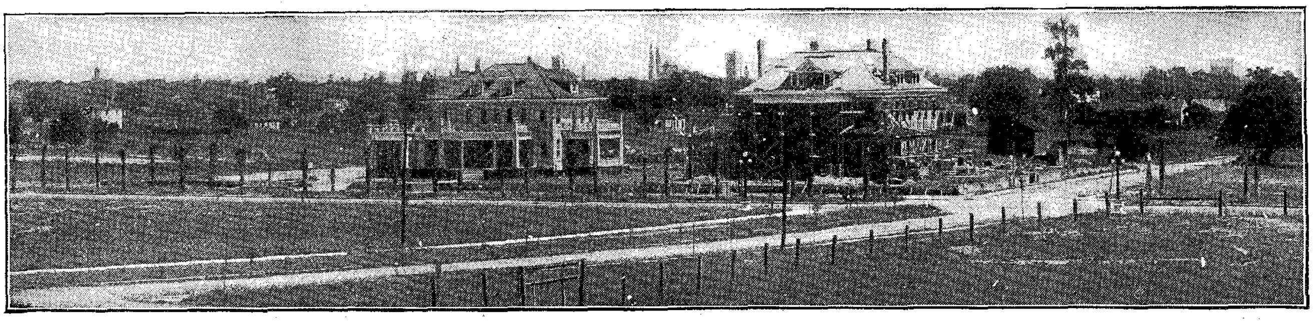

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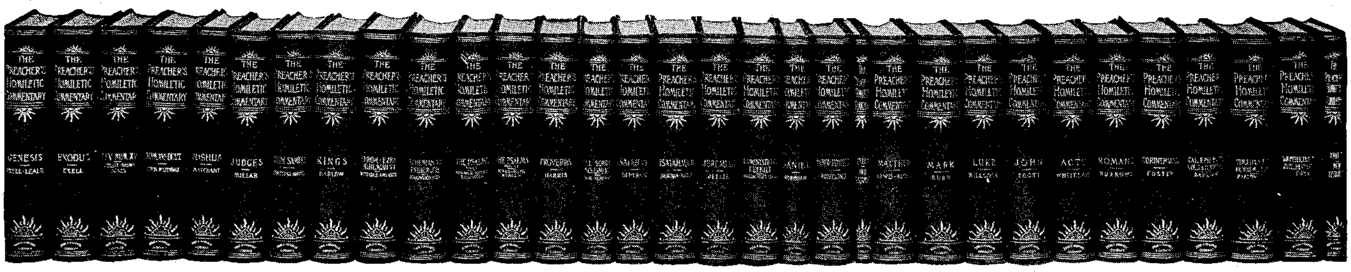

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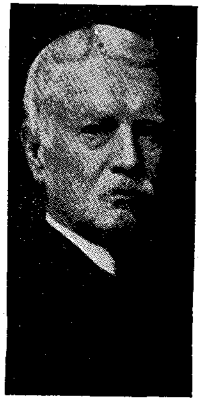

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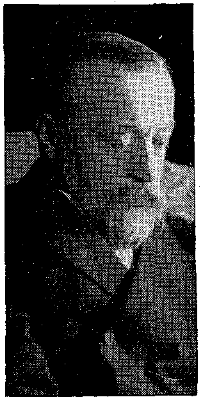

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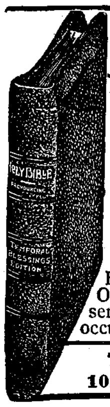

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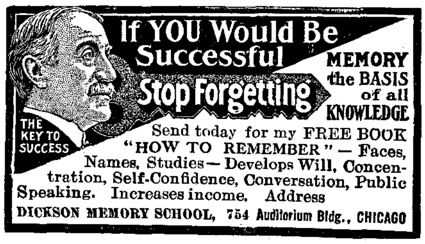
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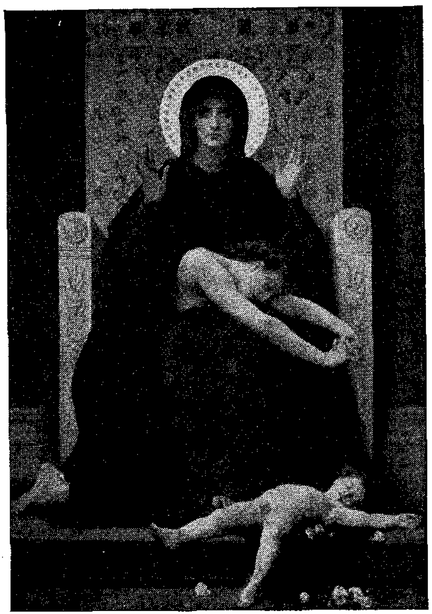

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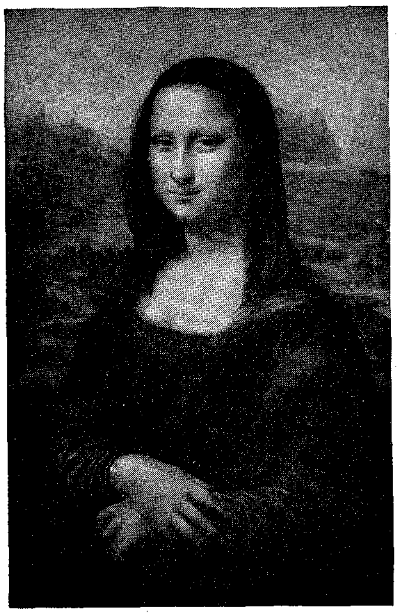

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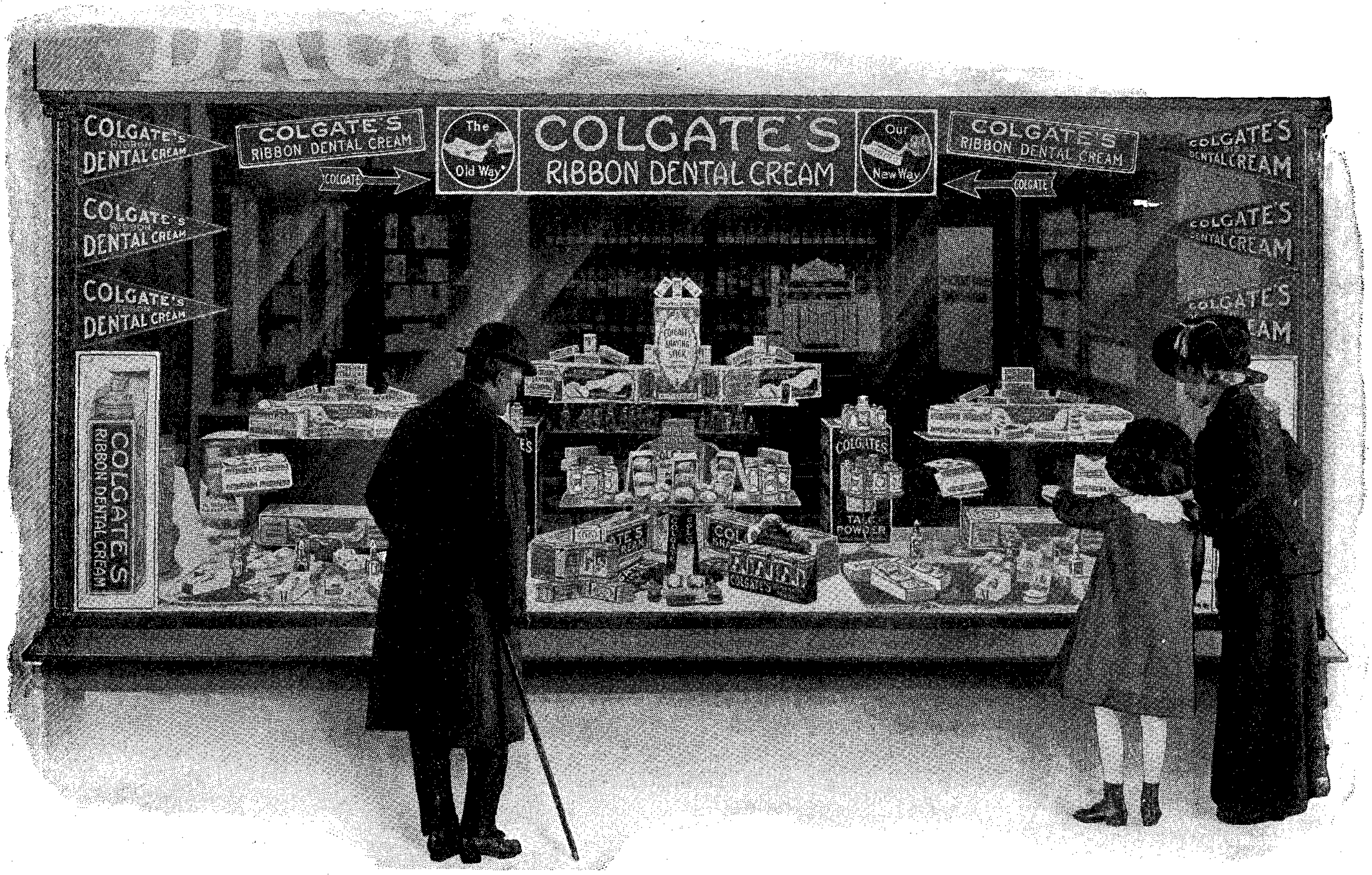

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VOL. XLIII., NO. 20 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 11, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1125

TOPICS OF THE DAY

DEFEAT GLIMPSED BY THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT TAFT'S outspoken and engaging frankness was never more conspicuously exemplified than when he discust last week before the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, the strongest Republican social organization of the Middle West, the likelihood of his party's defeat in 1912. While all admit that his candor is an attractive personal characteristic, many papers point out that in this instance its effect is as embarrassing to his political friends as it is inspiriting to his opponents. To the Republicans gathered to hear from their leader words of cheer and encouragement for the coming conflict he talked of what "some people think" is "a crisis in the Republican party with reference to its continuance in the guidance of the nation." Speaking, according to the New York *Tribune's* staff correspondent, "with the imperturbability of the philosopher hoping for victory, but ready to face defeat with entire equanimity," he said:

> "I am hopeful that the good people of the country, who know a good thing when they see it, have only chastened us in an off-year, in order that we may be better hereafter, but with no intention of shifting from shoulders that are fitted to bear the burdens of the present problems and carry them to a successful solution, to those which are untried and which have new theories of action that we do not believe in, and that we don't believe the people believe in.
>
> "However, if so be it that they desire to make a change, we shall loyally support the new government under any conditions, with the hope it will inure to the benefit of the country, but with the consolation that, if after one trial the people think they ought to go back to the old party that has served them so well in the progressive days of the nation, they will do so—we can bear that, my friends; that is all."

After thus chilling what promised to be, according to the correspondents, an unusually enthusiastic audience, the President added:

> "I am going from Chicago feeling stronger in the Republican faith, stronger in the hope that Republican guidance of governmental affairs may continue, and that it may be entrusted to solve the real difficulties that are presented to the Republic. They are not problems that we should run away from, but we should grit our teeth and meet them by the path, and the only path, that a party can safely follow, that of enforcing the law and bringing about a condition in which the law is respected."

"From a party viewpoint the President's speech was a needless and wholly unexplainable blunder, tho his courage in making it can not be denied," remarks the Jersey City *Journal* (Rep.), and the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) thinks that its implied lack of confidence will bring comfort to his enemies "in his party and out of it." Many people will welcome the "refreshing candor" of the Hamilton Club address, remarks the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "but how will they regard it who are to control the Republican Convention of next year?" "What," it persists, "will be their view of the value of philosophic imperturbability in politics?" "It is unfortunate," says the Washington *Herald* (Ind.) "that the President's words will be accepted by many as an admission that his party is on the verge of defeat"; and it adds suggestively: "He is more of a judge than a politician." "The effect," says the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), "is immediate, and, from the Republican point of view, deplorable in the extreme"; and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that "the Republicans are in desperate need of somebody to cheer them up, but have got a Job's comforter at the task." *The Evening Post* goes on to say:

> "The peculiar infelicity of such a downhearted speech as this of the President's lies in the time of its delivery. He had just wound up a long stumping tour. Its actual effect is open to doubt. In all probability it has not seriously affected the President's fortunes either way. Yet this utterance of his at its close will be taken as an admission that he returns tired and discouraged. The Hamilton Club came to be roused, but only got douched. . . . . . .
>
> "It may be that he does not think it honest to assume a buoyancy which he has not. Possibly he recalls an example of last year as a thing to avoid. A certain campaigner for truth and righteousness in this State announced again and again that he'd got them beaten to a frazzle, and delighted his refined followers by asserting: 'We're going to knock them over the ropes on election day.' After election day, he explained that he knew all the time that he had no chance of winning. President Taft may be excused for desiring to shun that kind of shouting to keep one's courage up. Still, from the leader of a party the party is entitled to a note of leadership, and that was not struck by the President. His frankness is commendable, and his readiness to suffer calmly the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune is praiseworthy, but with those qualities it should be possible to join an appeal to manly courage in fronting a difficult situation and a summons to a gallant struggle which would stir like a trumpet. It is not necessary for a political leader to deceive, but if he is really to lead he must know how to seize the occasion, to vitalize issues, to give watchwords, and to inspire enthusiasm."

On the other hand we find the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) praising the President's frankness as evidence that he is "more anxious to keep faith with the people than he is to succeed himself," and the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.) admitting that

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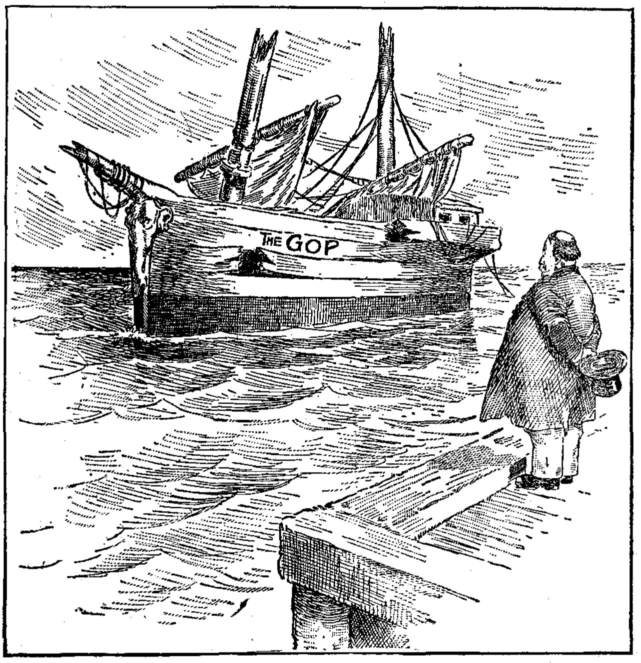
"the Chief Executive of all the people could speak no less" than the truth as he saw it. "Politicians stand aghast at such freedom of speech, but the public likes it," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and to the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) "his little outbreak seems entirely creditable." To quote:

> "Perhaps he would not have been impelled to it if he had not been physically and morally pretty tired. But then he would not have been so tired as he is had things gone better with him. He has really had a hard time of it. He set out to explain to his countrymen his policy as to four great measures. First, there was reciprocity, which Canada has flouted. Then there were his tariff vetoes, which have been generally condemned. Then there was his line of conduct as to trusts, which he has not succeeded in making plain to any considerable part of the public. Finally, there was arbitration, which was his strongest card, but in which he has not aroused great interest. Worn and perplexed, he reached Chicago on his homeward way, and in a moment of natural depression he confided to his friends that he hoped he and they were not going to be whipt, but if they were they must take it philosophically. As that is practically what they all feel, we rather admire the President for speaking out."



REVIEWING THE FLEET.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

The New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) admits that the situation in which the Republican party finds itself is fully as grave as the President indicates it to be. On the other hand, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Rep.) declares that the President "expects to be reelected," and "the probabilities are that he will be reelected by a larger majority than he got before," but that in the mean time he "has declined to stick his head in the sand." To quote:

> "The President is a good Republican, but he is not the narrow, antiquated kind of partizan who hurrahs, denies all possibilities unfavorable to his party, and makes extravagant claims in its behalf, simply for the sake of keeping up his courage, like a little boy whistling in the dark.
>
> "There have been Democratic Presidents before, and it is not inconceivable that there may be again. We do not believe that the danger is imminent. We sincerely hope not, but to deny such a possibility, or to refrain from discussing such a possibility, on the supposition that by so doing we are removing the possibility, is simply to play the ostrich and to stick our heads in the sand. . . . . . .
>
> "His remarks at Chicago were thoroughly in keeping with the frank, outspoken nature of the man and contained no significance whatever, unless, indeed, there be significance in the possession of a President who is big enough and sincere enough to face facts openly, and not to be one thing in public and another in private."

MR. FISHER'S PLAN FOR ALASKA

THE CLASHING VIEWS upon conservation and the Alaskan coal-lands problem which have been exprest by the President, ex-Secretary Ballinger, and other members and ex-members of the present Administration lend an especial interest to the official announcement of the new Alaskan policy of the Department of the Interior as the one likely to be followed during the remainder of this Administration. Not only the principle which has been adopted, but also many of the details of the new program, were confided to the public in Secretary Fisher's Chicago speech of October 27. The Secretary, it will be remembered, went to Alaska, visited the coal country and the various places made famous by the conservation and Controller Bay controversies, talked with the Alaskans, returned home, and formulated a plan, which, he says, has been discust with the President, "meets his approval, and will have his support." With this definite program proclaimed, declares the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "it will be up to Congress at the coming session to enact legislation that will end the deadlock in Alaskan development."

Secretary Fisher's plan is to retain government ownership of the coal-fields, lease them to private operators, or, if private capital hangs back, to go into the business of mining and transportation to the extent necessary properly to develop the country. If a government railroad should prove necessary in the future, Mr. Fisher thinks that there is ample opportunity and ample precedent for its construction. But he would prefer to see the extension of the present privately owned lines. The essential thing, he declares, "is to adopt proper laws under which monopoly will be impossible, preserving ample opportunities for any future action," while "the immediately important thing is that the field be open to wise development to supply local needs and any market that may exist on the coast." Reverting to the methods of opening the coal-lands, he went on, as the Chicago *Tribune* quotes him:

> "The time has passed when the Government should convey unrestricted title, deliberately encourage unrestricted private exploitation of the sources of power. Ownership carries right of sale. It is unwise and unnecessary to sell our coal-lands to insure development.
>
> "On the other hand, government operation, including mining and selling, involves such far-reaching changes of administration and policy that there is no likelihood of its adoption. Unlike railroad operation, it has never been considered a function of government. Leasing avoids difficulties of both extremes.
>
> "The choice is not whether we shall mine our coal on the leasehold scheme, but whether under private or government lease.

The requisites of the proposed leasing system, as outlined by the Secretary, are thus summarized by *The Tribune:*

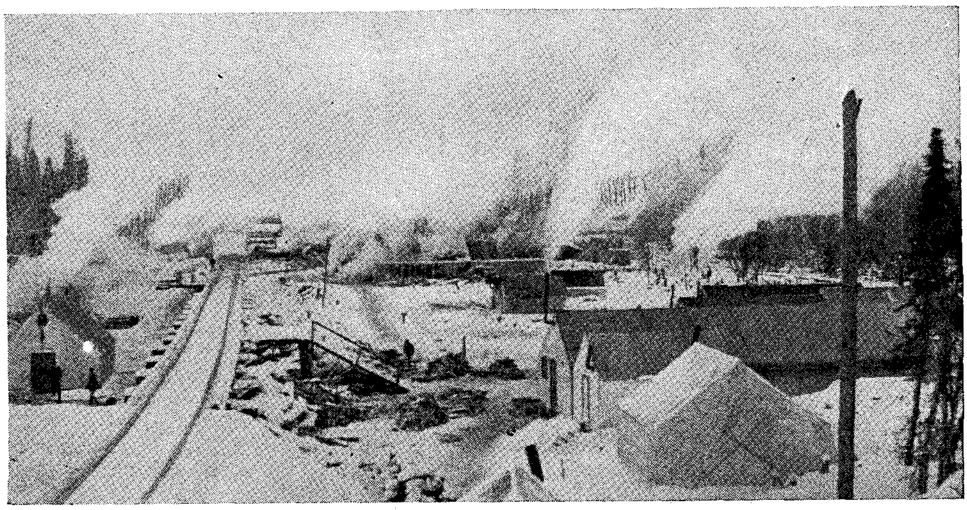
> "Only sufficient lands should be leased to meet the existing market and encourage its development.
>
> "Quantity leased to any one lessee limited to what can be profitably mined, yet large enough to attract investors.
>
> "Lessee shall pay royalty as he mines the coal.
>
> "Annual amount shall be at a fixt minimum, which will prevent holding land without production.
>
> "Mining to be accomplished without unnecessary waste and with due regard to health and safety of employees.
>
> "Lessee shall not engage in combinations, agreements, or understandings to control price of coal.
>
> "Revenues derived by government not to be used as source of Federal revenue or substitute for taxation, but for development of State or Territory in which the coal is mined."

Mr. Fisher concluded:

> "What is desired in Alaska is prompt action by Congress in some direction that will promote development. For the present these ideas are offered as definite suggestions for a policy under which the Territory of Alaska may be immediately opened for wise and vigorous development."

And prompt action by Congress is called for by the press. The question ought not be left unsettled after the next session for, notes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, it is now shown to be "perfectly possible to shape an act in such a way as to give all of the profit to private owners up to a reasonable point, and to take for public use only such surplus as there may be beyond that." Secretary Fisher's optimistic remark that "Congress is far more likely to pass a rational leasing-measure than it is to throw the coal-fields of Alaska open for unrestricted private exploitation," is recalled in the New York *Sun's* query as to how Congress can "oppose leases by the Government, which owns the greater part of the coal-fields, when the sentiment against sales outright is so strong and tenacious that no relief can be expected in that direction. Apparently the proposal of Mr. Taft must be adopted, or Alaska will get no coal at reasonable prices." And the Detroit *News* concludes:

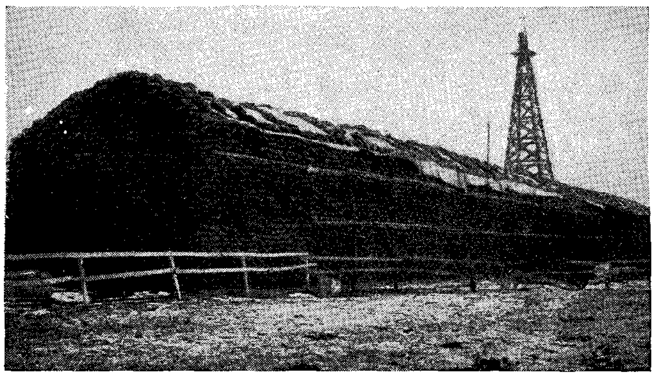
> "With the President and the Secretary of the Interior committed to the great principles involved, it should not be so difficult to impress on Congress that the American people are going to see a square deal in Alaska, or close up the game."



ALL THIS SMOKE COMES FROM CANADIAN COAL.

A construction camp on the line of railroad through a coal-producing country. Coal from British Columbia was brought over the railroad and by wagon road at great expense, because the Government's conservation policy in Alaska prevented the use of the rich deposits near at hand.

Meanwhile there come from the Pacific coast more tales of Alaskan sufferings due to the "conserving" of those coal-fields. We are informed by a Seattle correspondent that the cost of construction of the Copper River & Northwestern Railway was $500,000 greater than it would have been had the local coal supply been accessible. He mentions six transportation companies that are changing to oil fuel (brought from California) for the same reason. These are: the White Pass & Yukon Railroad, the Alaska Northern Railroad, the Copper River & Northwestern Railway, the Alaska Steamship Company, the Alaska Pacific Steamship Company, and the Western Alaska Steamship Company. This informant is also authority for the statement that quartz mining is being "held in abeyance on account of lack of fuel," and that for "the first time in the history of gold mining" the cost of production is so great that it is unprofitable in the interior, "that is, where Canadian coal or California oil is at the highest price."



CANADIAN COAL STORED AT NOME.

In this pile is 10,000 tons, a portion of the 25,000 tons stored here within reach of an ample but unutilized native supply. This coal fetches $20 and more per ton.

It is, therefore, cheering to learn of the discovery of new Alaskan gold-fields, and to be informed by the Springfield *Republican* that "the new region has at least the advantage of being much more accessible than the Klondike." We read further:

> "It lies on and near the coast, along the shores of Prince William Sound, and especially the part of it called Cordova Bay, near latitude 60 degrees and longitude 147 degrees. Controller Bay is the next indentation to the south and east, and the Copper River, in gold mining second only to the Yukon in importance, and also remarkable for its variety of mineral wealth, discharges into Prince William Sound. . . . If the strike should prove what the sanguine expect, much sage moralizing on the decline of gold-production in Alaska, as shown by the recently published statistics, will have been wasted."

THE PRESS AND THE STEEL SUIT

MORE THAN ONE paper notes that through the mass of comment evoked by the Government's suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation there runs no such note of irrepressible hostility as marked the attitude of the press toward some of the other big trusts against which the law has tilted successfully in the past. While some commend and some deplore the bringing of this suit, which is admittedly the climax of the antitrust litigations, the discussion generally tends away from the individual trust involved to the question: "Is the Sherman Law as it stands a valuable and workable statute?" The action, remarks the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.), "is likely to result not only in a complete and final interpretation of the Sherman Act, but in determining the attitude of the American people toward business organization." Noting that the Steel Corporation has nearly three-quarters of a million stockholders, *The Chronicle* goes on to say:

> "The slump in steel stocks, whether it is temporary or proves permanent, affects the personal fortunes of such a great number of people, and the issues raised are so far-reaching that the whole subject will demand and receive more earnest consideration than the American people ever before gave to an economic subject."

Only on the principle that "if such a proceeding was to be taken at all it is better that it should be instituted without undue delay," thinks the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), is the suit to be welcomed. "It is the most spectacular piece of trust-busting thus far attempted, and its effect upon the honest business interests of the country will probably be the most injurious," remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.). The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) can see in it only "another blow at business," and the Chicago *Tribune* (Pro. Rep.) complains that "the general uncertainty remains unrelieved, and further emphasizes the need for some method less harassing to legitimate business than the present form of adjustment by litigation."

But perhaps the most remarkable feature of the situation

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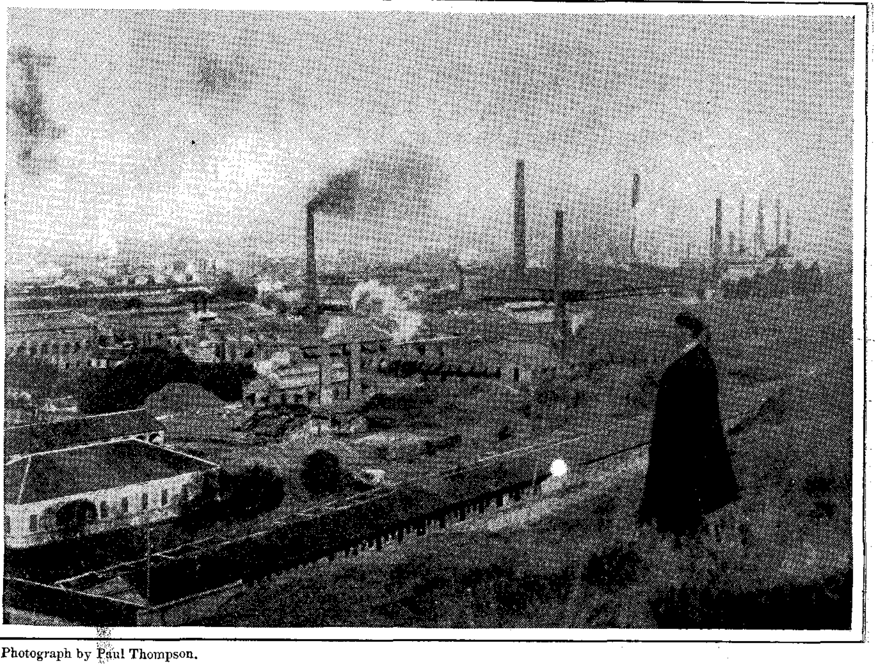
THE OLD CHINA.

A street in Canton.



Photograph by Paul Thompson.

THE NEW.

Not a suburb of Pittsburg, but of Hankow.

CAUSE OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION SEEN AT A GLANCE.

is the fact that the trust's rivals, the independent steel companies whose cause the Government would seem to be championing, have arrayed themselves on the side of the Corporation, declaring that they have no grievances, and are not in sympathy with the Government's suit to restore competition. In *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) we read:

> "Remarkable as it may seem, the competitors of the Steel Corporation, among them the Republic Iron & Steel Co., Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Pennsylvania Steel Co., and Lackawanna Steel Co., have no desire to see the Steel Corporation dissolved. The latter has been fair in its treatment of competitors, and there has been no attempt to throttle competition or drive the weaker companies out of business. The corporation, in fact, has assisted its competitors in every way possible. They have been allowed to multiply and grow. An evidence of this is found in the fact that over the last ten years the capacity of the independent companies has grown more rapidly than that of the Steel Corporation. Healthier and more prosperous conditions were in evidence in the steel trade over that period than in any previous decade in the history of the iron and steel industry. The independent companies realize that the splitting up of the Steel Corporation, and the operation of the various companies on an independent basis, means a return to the old Carnegie days when the slogan was 'the survival of the fittest.'"

Nevertheless, declares the Tacoma *Ledger* (Rep.), "the trust question has got to be fought out and we may as well fight it out now," and the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) remarks that "it is not nearly so noteworthy that a suit in equity has been begun by the Government to dissolve the Steel Trust as that the proceedings should have been so long deferred." The suspense and uncertainty concerning the Steel Corporation's standing that preceded the suit, thinks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.), have probably been more harmful to business interests than will be the action now taken to clear away that uncertainty. And the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.) believes that the suit "will result in ultimate good, whether the corporation is dissolved or not."

To those who cry out that the substantial business structure of the country is breaking down under such assaults as this Steel Trust suit, the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) answers:

> "What is giving way is a false superstructure built up in years of political iniquity which sought to roof in the whole power of government for selfish individual use. The main structure trembles under the shock, but no more."

Many papers praise President Taft's courage in bringing suit against "the stupendous interests involved in the Steel Trust," and the Salt Lake *Herald-Republican* (Rep.) remarks:

> "While cartoonists were wont to cartoon President Roosevelt as the modern Ajax defying the lightning, Mr. Roosevelt never threw down the gage of battle to any set of men so potent for danger as those whom Mr. Taft and his attorney-general have attacked in this latest suit."

But whether he will profit politically remains to be seen, says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

> "He has satisfied those people who would have regarded as unjustifiable weakness a failure to test the legality of the largest and most powerful industrial combination in the country; he has also closed the mouths of both Democrats and Republicans who have constantly reproached him with being subservient to capital. Yet it is doubtful if, at this late day, he can win the support of these radical or extreme elements by any action he may take. Is it not a question, meanwhile, whether he has not alienated considerably the conservative interests of the country by seeming to enter upon a campaign for the political favor of persons usually denounced in conservative quarters as agitators and demagogs? It may prove to be his political fate to fall between the two stools. Yet as things have been going, it is difficult to see how he could have acted much differently and have entered upon his second trial for the Presidency with the least hope of success."

The real lesson of the Steel Trust suit, however, in the opinion of many editors, is the need for the amendment or the repeal of the Sherman Law. "The President," says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "has greatly disappointed his friends by failing to captain the movement for the repeal of the Sherman Law and for the substitution for it of a regulating statute in harmony with modern conditions." Said Congressman Martin A. Littleton, in a speech at a Pittsburg banquet at which the President was also a guest:

> "It seems clear to me that the Sherman Law can not possibly be made effective in the exterminating of the real evil, without carrying with it too large a sacrifice of the whole industrial fabric, and that it should be absolutely repealed and a new policy or scheme of legislation inaugurated."

To this the President replied:

> "The law is on the statute books and must be enforced, and this stifling of competition and this control of prices must cease.
>
> "Let this law stand and let corporations square themselves to it. The Supreme Court has analyzed the law and I am here to enforce it."

The Steel Trust suit, predicts the Chicago *Post* (Ind.), will bring the President and Congress face to face with the fact that "modern industry can not rest or develop under any destructive policy that cuts it off from the economic benefits of concentration and combination." Even Attorney-General Wickersham has admitted to an interviewer his doubts as to whether it is to the best interests of business to break up combinations as the Government is attempting to do. He is quoted as saying:

> "It is a big economic problem and only actual experience will show. If that experience shows that business can not thrive under the present law the law will have to be changed."

ENDING MANCHU RULE IN CHINA

THE CYCLE of Cathay "has been revolving rapidly enough" these days, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks. The last few weeks have witnessed stupendous changes in the Flowery Kingdom, and, indeed, each day's dispatches throw a new light on the whirling events of this greatest of latter-day revolutions. It was freely predicted by our press, as soon as the serious character of the rebellion was manifest, that one of three things would result: a republic, an anti-Manchu monarchy, or sweeping reforms under Manchu rule. The Manchurian oligarchy, in abject fear of the advance of the victorious rebels, still some four hundred miles away, yielded up last week every remaining shred of despotic sway and every mark of racial supremacy, so that now our editors see very clearly a China for the Chinese, ruled by a real Parliament. The humble submission of the baby Emperor may have come too late, perhaps, to save his crown, but, at any rate, it is a remarkable document. Made out in the name of the "Son of Heaven" by the ruling group of Manchu nobles, it is likened by the New York *Tribune* to the Church's "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done, and there is no health in us." This confession of incapacity and error on the part of the representatives of the two-century-old Manchu dynasty, further remarks *The Tribune*, is "unique in its directness, its simplicity, its humility, its pathos, and above all else in practical significance, its truth." To quote the version given in the cable dispatches:

> "I have reigned three years and have always acted conscientiously in the interests of the people. But I have not employed men properly, as I am without political skill. I have employed too many nobles in political positions, which contravenes constitutionalism.
>
> "On railway matters one whom I trusted deceived me. Hence public opinion was antagonized. When I urge reform, officials and the gentry seize the opportunity to embezzle. Much of the people's money has been taken, but nothing to benefit the people has been achieved.
>
> "On several occasions edicts have promulgated laws, but none of them has been obeyed. The people are grumbling, yet I do not know. Disasters loom ahead, but I do not see. . . . . . .
>
> "The whole Empire is seething. The spirits of our nine deceased Emperors are unable to enjoy the sacrifices properly while it is feared that the people will suffer grievously.
>
> "All these things are my own fault, and I hereby announce to the world that I swear to reform and with our soldiers and people to carry out the Constitution faithfully, modifying legislation, promoting the interests of the people, and abolishing their hardships, all in accordance with their wishes and interests. The old laws that are unsuitable will be abolished. The union of the Manchus and Chinese mentioned by the late Emperor, I shall carry out now. Finances and diplomacy have reached bedrock.
>
> "Even if all unite, I still fear that we may fall. If the Empire's subjects do not regard and do not honor fate, and are easily misled by outlaws, then the future of China is unthinkable. I am most anxious day and night. My only hope is that my subjects will thoroughly understand."

In carrying out the promised reforms, the crown has agreed to all demands of the National Assembly and the Army League, and to nearly all those of the revolutionists.

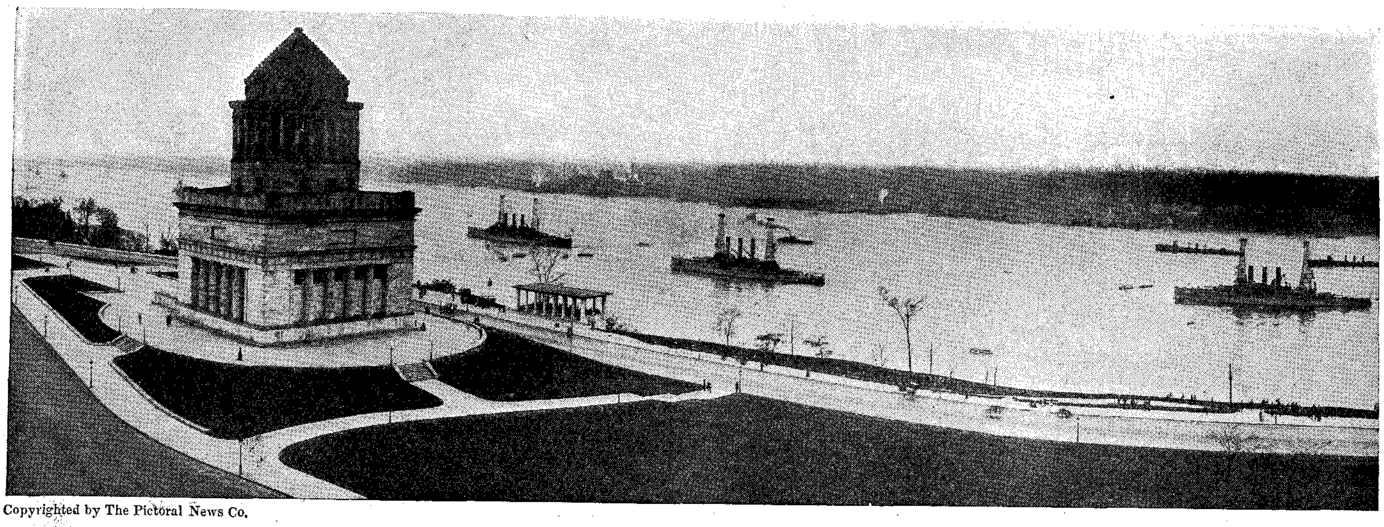
These demands are thus summed up in a Chicago *Post* editorial:

> "Full power to Parliament to revise the constitution.
>
> "Army and Navy must not be used in internal troubles without consent of Parliament.
>
> "Emperor must no longer have absolute power of life and death.
>
> "Pardon for political exiles.
>
> "A responsible Cabinet with a premier to be chosen by Parliament.
>
> "Royalty to be ineligible to the Cabinet.
>
> "Parliament to share the treaty-making power and have full power over the budget.
>
> "Throne to have no power over taxation unless authorized by Parliament.
>
> "No appointive members in the upper house of Parliament until the reforms are completed, and the Army and Navy to have a full voice in their shaping."

"ALL THESE THINGS ARE MY OWN FAULT."

"In the face of disaster that shakes his nursery to its foundations the imperial infant announces that he will reform," observes the New York *Herald*. Five-year-old Hsuan Tung may be the last Emperor of the Manchu dynasty founded in 1644.

A constitution embodying these and several other reforms has been drafted and will be accepted by the government. Yuan Shi Kai, who seems at this juncture to be the Mirabeau of the Chinese Revolution, has been given almost dictatorial powers. All Manchu officials have been deposed and Sheng Hsuan Huai, the Minister of Posts and Communications, who arranged the obnoxious railway loan, has been dismissed. Furthermore, the New York *Herald's* correspondent informs us that the Western calendar will be adopted, and that the Manchu aristocracy will



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PART OF THE "FAR-FLUNG LINE"

be deprived of all the long-established privileges which marked them the ruling class.

> "Additional concessions wrung from the throne but not yet announced by edict include the cutting off of the queue, the ancient badge of servile loyalty to the Manchu dynasty, as forced by the conquerors; the disbandment of the 'Eight Banners,' the old Manchu military organization, long useless save on the pension rolls; that the Manchus be compelled to adopt Chinese surnames, thus being completely absorbed into the Chinese population, and that the pensions paid to all the Manchu families be abolished."

This, then, is "the rebirth of the Chinese Empire," as one editor proclaims it, and the travailings of this new birth take the shape of battles, sieges, and massacres. In the north of China there is some disaffection, but this does not seem to be connected with the revolt, which is sweeping all before it in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

The success of the insurgents and the terror of the Peking officials convince most of our editors that they will speedily gain their ends. Should this come to pass, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and—

> "If China should eventually become a republic, and a successful one, its example would exercise a profound influence upon Asia, especially upon tax-ridden Japan, where unquestioning loyalty to a Mikado ruling by divine right is giving place to a spirit of inquiry into the question of the right of monarchies to impoverish the people in furtherance of schemes for military and naval renown. It would also have a tremendous effect upon India's 300,000,000."

In any case, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the relations between the Chinese Empire and the outside world are bound to be changed. To quote further:

> "As was stated in the annual report of the American Asiatic Association, the relations of Asia to the rest of the world constitute the most difficult problem of the twentieth century, and the somewhat bewildering forms which a new sentiment of nationality has assumed in an awakened China do not tend to make the problem any simpler. It is the judgment of this association, as it must be of every fair-minded man, that there must be a readjustment of the relations existing between the Orient and Occident—a better understanding, a reciprocal surrender of suspicion and prejudice—unless the acquisition of modern aptitudes by the teeming populations of Asia is to become a menace to the rest of mankind. That the United States has many qualifications to serve as an interpreter between the two is as obvious as that our people must divest themselves of a good deal of ignorant and narrow-minded prejudice before they can adequately discharge any such responsibility."

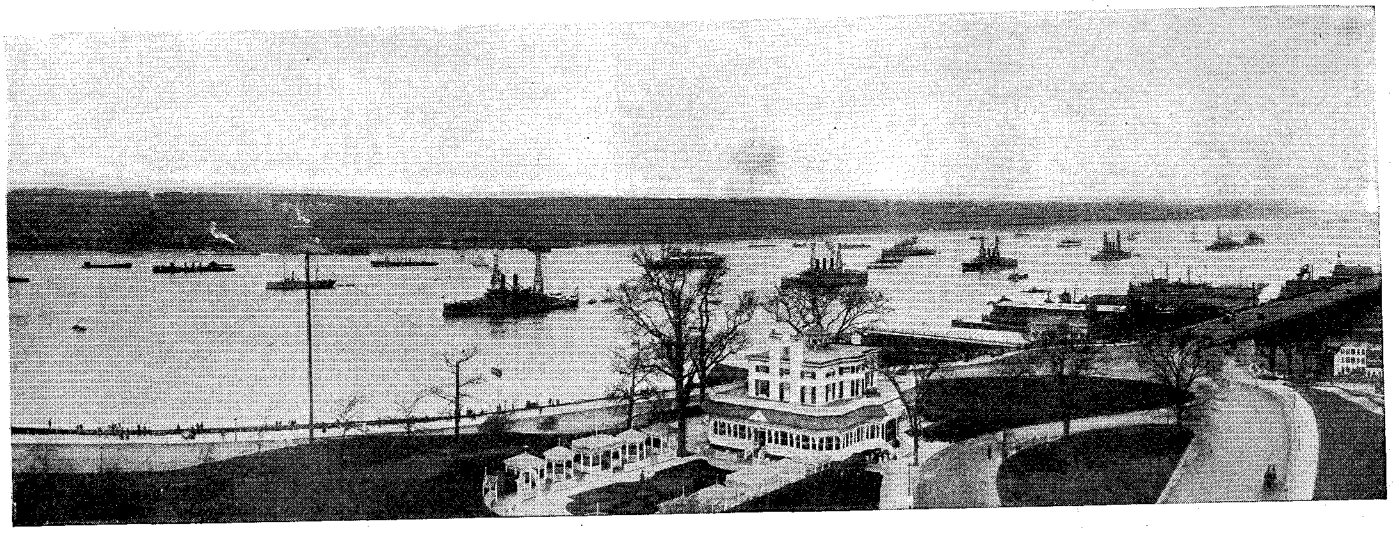
To the Socialist *Daily People*, New York, just as previous revolutions in our own country and Europe were "but portals for the oncoming Socialist Revolution to march through—"

> "So also may it be confidently expected that the present revolution in China, bourgeois tho that revolution is and need must be, is the raising of the portals for the awakening proletariat of China to thread, and, merging with their fellows the proletariat of the world, join in the overthrow of the last vestige of Class Rule on earth, and rear in their own country, according to their own genius, the Socialist or Industrial Republic, the sister of the Socialist or Industrial Republics of all other climes and peoples."

SHOWING US OUR NAVY

THE MAGNIFICENT parade of war-craft in New York harbor last week has noticeably stimulated those editors who argue that a big navy is the best peace-insurance, to call for more ships and bigger ones. Years ago John Fiske wrote that "obviously the permanent peace of the world can be secured only through the gradual concentration of the preponderant military strength into the hands of the most pacific communities," and this is virtually the argument used to-day by the papers supporting the President's call for more ships. It is simple truth, asserts the New York *Tribune*, "that one of the reasons why the United States is not actually or potentially in the plight of Turkey or China is to be seen writ large in that seven-mile array of warships in the Hudson." But other editors, while glorying in the splendid naval displays at New York and Los Angeles, are inclined to question the need of further expansion and to ask whether our naval appropriations are not already too big. One of the most vigorous of these expressions comes from the New York *Evening Mail*, which praises our new navy, but declares that "it is a navy to stand pat on." Has not the time come for reducing our annual expenditure for the construction of new ships? similarly asks the Springfield *Republican*. There have been evidences of Congressional opposition to the two-battleship program, this paper continues. Moreover:

> "President Taft is on record as believing that after the opening of the Panama Canal, which will enable our ships to pass rapidly from one ocean to the other, instead of tracing the long course around the Horn which the *Oregon* was forced to take on her historic voyage in 1898, the authorization of one battleship a year will be sufficient. This would mean an annual saving of approximately $12,000,000, and the devotion of that sum to safeguarding the public health, to education, or even the leaving of it in the pockets of the taxpayers would be a larger benefit to the nation. . . . The time for reducing the naval program is now. The needs of the country will be amply served if the coming Congress authorizes but one big vessel. President Taft will strengthen his stand for peace and his position in the eyes of those who are supporting his arbitration policy if he limits to one new battleship the recommendation for the increase in the Navy which, according to custom, he will make in his annual message to Congress next month. One



OF BATTLE-SHIPS ON THE HUDSON.

new ship a year will not only add sufficiently to our naval strength, but will enable our designers to keep fully abreast of the times."

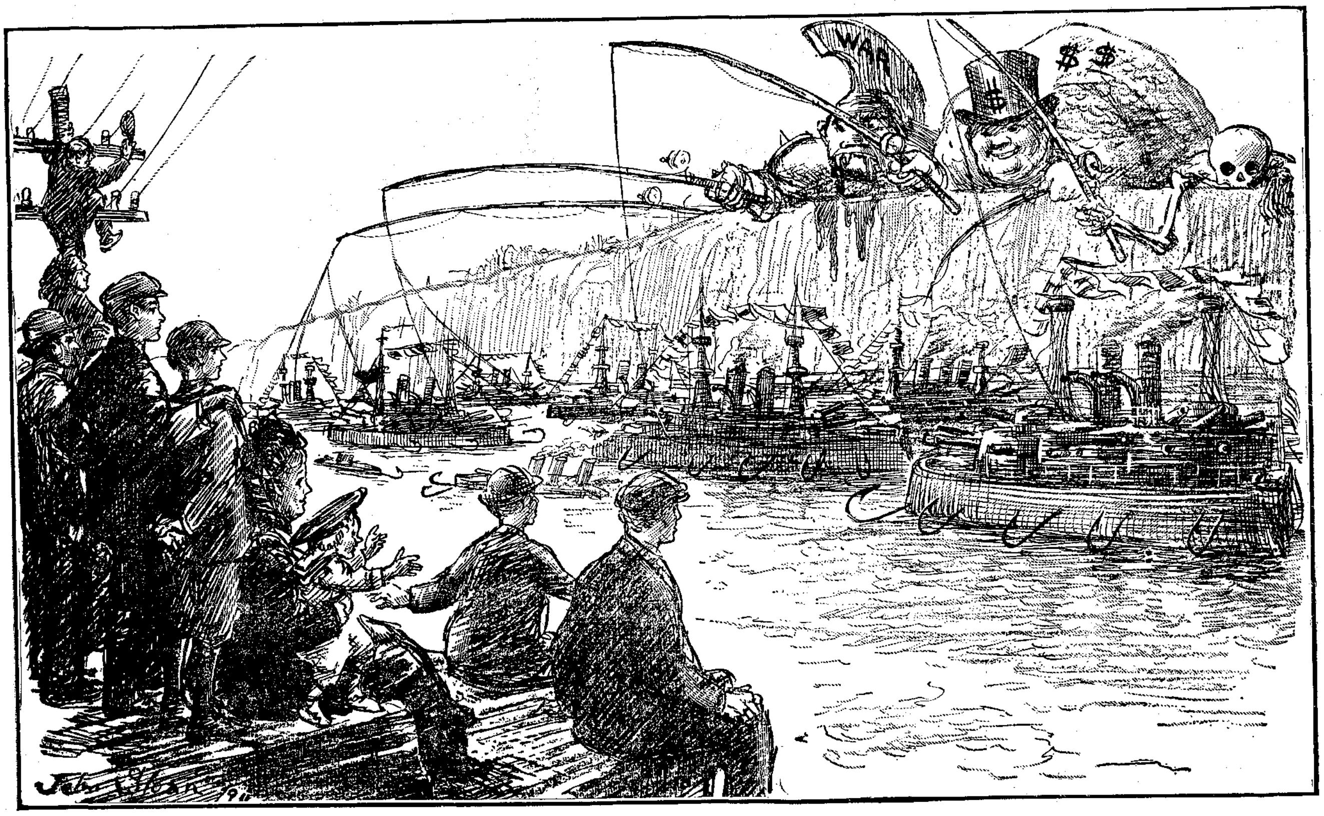
The value of the demonstration in the Hudson, according to President Taft, who came to New York to review it, was—

> "In arousing patriotism, in increasing the general knowledge of and interest in the Navy, in illustrating the ability to mobilize on short notice, and in showing the skill of the officers who turned the whole fleet in the narrow river and sent it to sea at the rate of fourteen knots per hour."

Its lesson, according to the same eminent authority, was that we should have more destroyers, fast cruisers, and colliers—for "unless a Navy is maintained at the highest possible state of efficiency, it is a needless extravagance." Secretary Meyer informed an interviewer that the Navy was sadly in need of 5,000 more men, and that he intended to ask Congress for 2,000. The New York *Press* and *Globe* are among the papers which point to the constant change and improvement in naval construction, which consequently makes the support of a navy enormously expensive. But, adds *The Globe*, "from any intelligent point of view the expenditure of the money necessary to such support is a necessity, not a luxury." And *The Press* views with some anxiety the fact that while the naval expenditures of Great Britain and Germany increased this year, those of the United States decreased.

The Pacific fleet assembled at Los Angeles consisted of "the *Oregon* of glorious memory," and twenty-three smaller craft. The Atlantic fleet mobilized in the Hudson is thus described by the New York *Sun*:

> "The great fleet consists of twenty-four battleships, four of them, the *Delaware*, *North Dakota*, *Florida*, and *Utah*, the most powerful afloat; two armored cruisers, two protected cruisers, twenty-two destroyers, sixteen torpedo boats, eight submarines, four gunboats, nine auxiliaries, eight colliers, one oil-tanker, and several miscellaneous vessels, 102 in all, aggregating 577,285 tons and with a complement of 1,100 officers and 25,000 men. The array of battle-ships is a stupendous feature. With the exception of the *Iowa*, *Indiana*, and *Massachusetts*, veterans of the war with Spain, every battleship has been built since 1900. In all they carry no less than 124 12-inch guns, eight 13-inch



THEY ARE FISHING FOR RECRUITS.

—Sloan in the New York *Call.*

guns, 128 8-inch guns, 100 7-inch guns, 96 6-inch guns, 60 5-inch guns, and 10 4-inch guns. . . . . . .

"We hope that the visiting members of Congress will be duly imprest by to-day's spectacle. Congress too often exhibits crass ignorance about the Navy and a foolish and obstinate indifference to its interests. It is time the representatives of the people, as well as the people themselves, learned to know what the Navy is, what it means to the country, and that it must be always maintained in a high state of efficiency."

JOSEPH PULITZER, MAKER OF A NEW JOURNALISM

IT SEEMS TO BE generally conceded that American newspapers would have followed a very different line of development had not a poor Hungarian boy, named Joseph Pulitzer, landed in this country forty-seven years ago. Practically all the editorial estimates of Mr. Pulitzer's career credit him with the creation of "a new kind of journalism," altho there is some difference of opinion as to the value of this creation. His influence on the character of the American press, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, "was greater than that of any other man in its history." "He was first in the field of what has come to be known as sensational journalism," says the South Bend *Tribune*, which adds, however, that "Pulitzer's kind of sensationalism was not what is now only thought of as 'yellow.'" The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* speaks of him as the founder of the second era of American journalism, and the Brooklyn *Citizen* remarks that "one of his really great and lasting achievements was to demonstrate that a great newspaper can be sold for a cent without detracting from its previous high quality." The New York *Globe* credits him with the invention, not only of a new kind of newspaper, but of a new kind of editorial—"an editorial so clear, so insistent, driving so hard at practise, that it sounds like a piece of action." William Randolph Hearst, in his New York *American*, describes him as "the great originator and exponent of the journalism of action and achievement." He made his paper, Mr. Hearst goes on to say, "the instrument of the will and power of its hundreds of thousands of readers, the fulcrum upon which that power could be exerted in the accomplishment of broad and beneficial results." "Mr. Pulitzer has made of modern journalism what it largely is," says the Columbus *Citizen*, and his own New York *World* speaks of him as "the great emancipator of the American press," since "he found it shackled to traditions, to systems, and to parties," and "struck off its shackles." His real greatness, thinks the Chicago *Evening Post*, lies in the fact that "he used the columns of his newspapers to make people think things out for themselves." We do not find on this occasion any scathing denunciations of Mr. Pulitzer's form of journalism.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

"He used the columns of his newspapers to make people think things out for themselves."

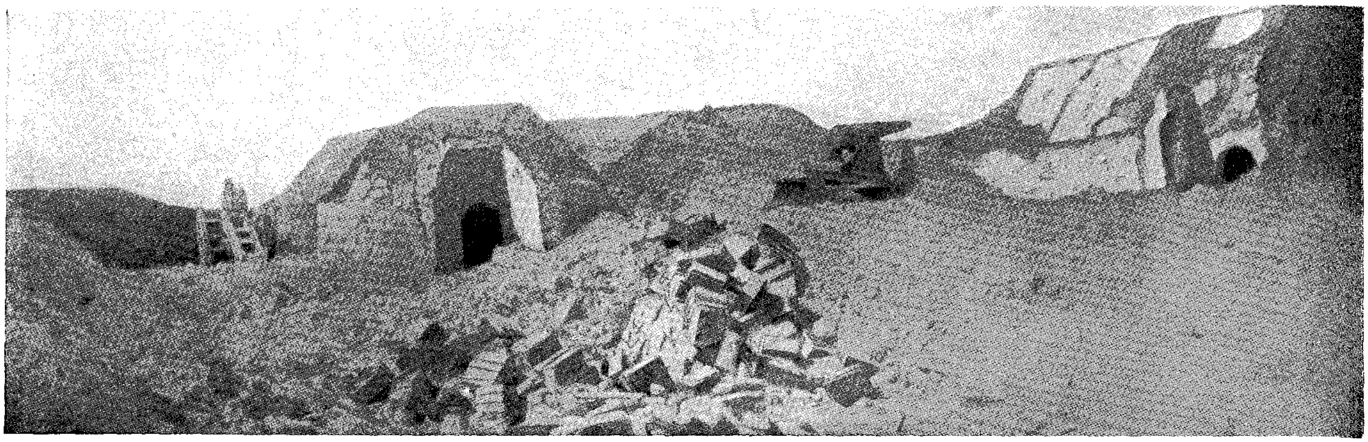
Turning to those papers which emphasize the defects as well as the virtues of Mr. Pulitzer's creation, we find the Springfield *Republican* characterizing him as "the father of modern yellow journalism." "He has had a vast influence in creating the character of the press of to-day, a mixture of good and evil qualities, with the evil rather dominating," adds the Springfield paper. And the New York *Evening Post*, after admitting in regard to the man himself that he "cherished an ideal of public service and had a passion for making political life more decent," goes on to say:

> "We must pass, however, from the man to the type of journalism which he first fully exemplified in New York. About that, it is notorious that doubts arose in Mr. Pulitzer's own mind! He came to feel that what he had helped create had somehow become too powerful and had got away. It is known that he often exprest some such idea about his own paper; what he thought of the imitators who had bettered his instructions, may easily be imagined. That Mr. Pulitzer was the lineal progenitor of Mr. Hearst there can be no doubt; if we had not had *The World*, we should not have had *The Journal*. The London *Times*, in its comment upon Mr. Pulitzer's death, accepts him as the father of 'yellow journalism' in America. That is not the whole truth, but there is enough truth in it to make even the careless reader pause."

But whatever the differences of opinion as to the value of the type of journalism which Joseph Pulitzer fathered, practically all unite in paying a tribute of admiration to the personal qualities of heart and brain which made of a penniless immigrant boy a towering figure in national and international journalism. "Among all careers of American self-made men none has been more extraordinary than his," declares the Paris edition of the London *Daily Mail*. The bare outline of his amazing career may be thus briefly indicated:

> He was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1847, and educated under a private tutor. In 1864, a tall boy of seventeen, he landed penniless in the United States, having been robbed in Hamburg on the way. Enlisting at once in the Lincoln Cavalry, he served until the end of the Civil War. Then followed a period during which he skirmished for a living in all sorts of humble occupations, making time at night, however, to study law. Among other things he worked as a stoker on a ferryboat, a stevedore on the Mississippi, a coachman to a private family, and a mule-tender in an army barracks. Yet so indomitable was his energy that at the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, and a year later was elected to the Missouri legislature. Almost immediately he deserted the law for journalism, beginning as a reporter on a German newspaper in St. Louis, but soon becoming its managing editor and part proprietor. In 1878 he bought two St. Louis papers, and combined them as *The Post-Dispatch*, and in 1883 he bought the New York *World* of Jay Gould, remodeling it on lines which finally won him recognition as the pioneer of modern journalism. Two years later he was elected to Congress, but resigned after a few months' service. In 1887—in his fortieth year—he had a breakdown from overwork which resulted in the total loss of his sight. In spite of this handicap, however, he remained the driving and guiding force behind his papers until his death on board his yacht *Liberty*, in Charleston harbor, on October 29, 1911.

FOREIGN COMMENT



A TURKISH FORT AT TRIPOLI AFTER THE ITALIAN GUNNERS WERE THROUGH WITH IT.

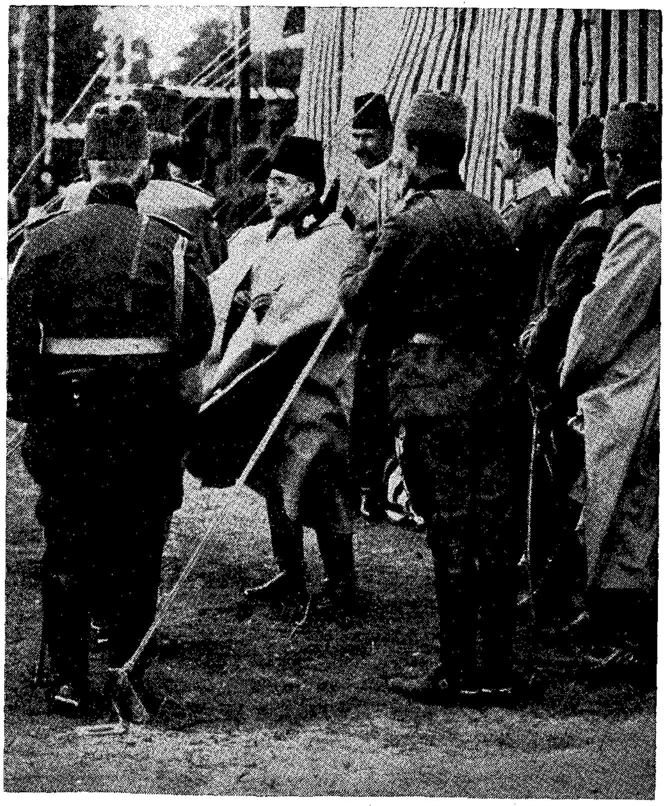
TICKLISH POSITION OF THE TURKISH MINISTRY

THE SULTAN and the Young Turk party may fall before the fury of the people, enraged at their failure to make any adequate preparation for the war with Italy, say European observers. The men who overthrew Abdul Hamid were expected to raise Turkey to new prestige among the Powers, but instead have weakly allowed the dismemberment of the Empire with hardly a blow. We are told that the military element are disgusted, and openly declare that the Ministry is blind and the Sultan feeble and vacillating. All that Turkey can do is to foam with rage and revile the Italians. The Army at home are cursing the Government, and we read in *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* (Paris):

> "At present there is a great likelihood that a large number of officers, exasperated by the humiliation suffered by Turkey in Tripoli, will rise against the Government. In the absence of the energetic Sultans of former days, such as have long been extinct in Turkey, there are indications that a pronunciamento will be issued by the Army under the auspices of a newly organized party, essentially Nationalist and Mussulman, of whom Sadic Bey is the representative, and will sweep away all the mere doctrinaires, the Jews, and the freemasons, who crowd the ranks of the Young Turks. . . . The Young Turks must feel bitter regret that they omitted to provide coastal defenses for Tripoli, instead of attempting to pick a quarrel with France in such distant regions as Tibesti and Borgu [in Equatorial Africa]."

This among other failures in foreign affairs has already had a serious result, according to the official *Tribuna* (Rome), in which we read:

> "The military section of 'the Committee of Union and Progress' [the Young Turks] wish to depose the Sultan and raise to the throne the Prince Imperial, Jussuf Izzedine, a man of energy who is perfectly able to establish a strong government with the moral support of Germany."



CANDIDATE OF THE MILITARY PARTY FOR SULTAN.

Jussuf Izzedine, the Prince Imperial, "a man of energy," in contrast to the present "feeble and vacillating" ruler.

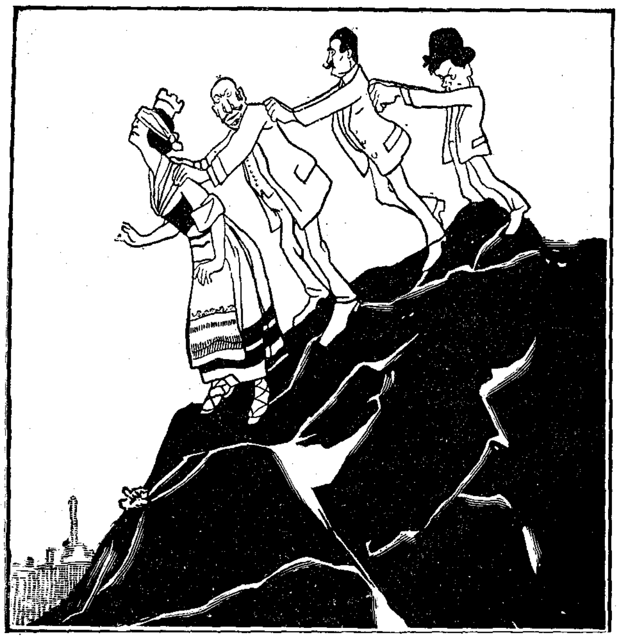
In the mean time, says *The Orient* (Constantinople), the Turks are helpless, for "with so weak a Navy they are powerless to carry on a war across the sea in Tripoli." The wrath of the general population is directed first against their own Government and secondly expends itself in impotent vituperation of the Italians. The condition of things is described as outrageously tantalizing. The land troops of the Ottomans are magnificent, but they can not fight on the water. It really reminds one of the fable of the stork and the fox, and their mutual hospitality. Of the Turks *The Orient* declares:

> "They are sighing for one foot of common frontier, that they might invade Italy with a land force; and an attempt on the part of Italy to send an expedition in from Preveza or Durazzo would please the Ottoman troops immensely. It is the exasperating impossibility of doing anything that chafes so, and the more so because the average uninformed Turk of the opposition will seize upon this reaction as proof of weakness on the part of the Young Turks, and inflame himself with anger at the party in power. Thus the Government has to reckon with internal misunderstanding as well as with foreign injustice and high-handedness."

The Italians are a disgraced and degenerate race, remarks the *Tanin* (Constantinople) and proceeds:

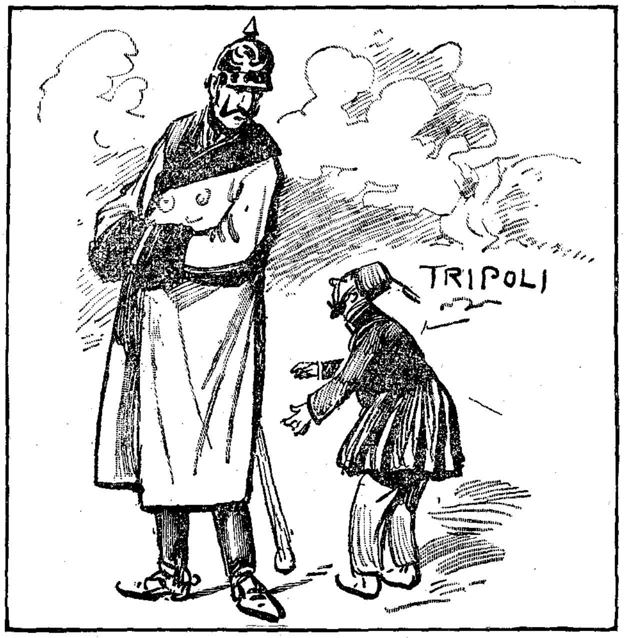
> "For if generosity, dignity, and honor are not empty phrases in the world, we are sure that every Italian heart is oppress by a remorse that shows him the villainy he has committed. Our clear conscience gives us courage to close in with an enemy apparently stronger than ourselves. . . . It were a grave error to think the Ottoman Government will calmly submit. This may be a dumfounded nation, but it will not commit suicide. All Turkey, with a terrible feeling of angry desire for vengeance, brought on by the unjust aggression of which she is the victim, will rise as one man against Italy in defense of the country's honor."

The fanatical rage with which this writer turns on the Italians



AN ITALIAN VIEW OF THE WAR.

Public opinion (led by Giolitti) is pushing Italy into the Tripolitan abyss. —*Pasquino* (Turin).



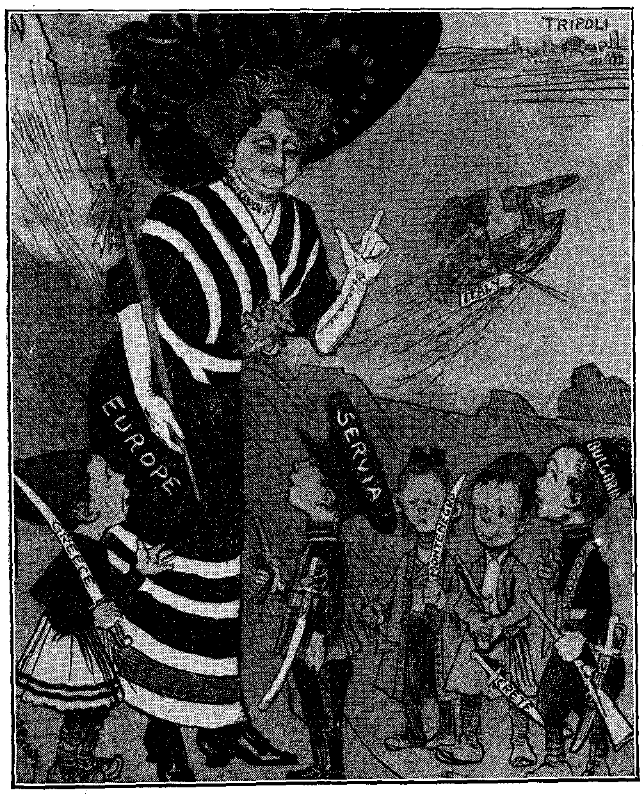
Turkey—"You used to say you were my best friend."
Germany—"Yes, but my love was merely Platonic!"
—*Croix* (Paris).

MISGUIDED.

for their attack on "our beloved Tripoli," while doubtless sincere, is not exprest in terms of Occidental journalism, for we read:

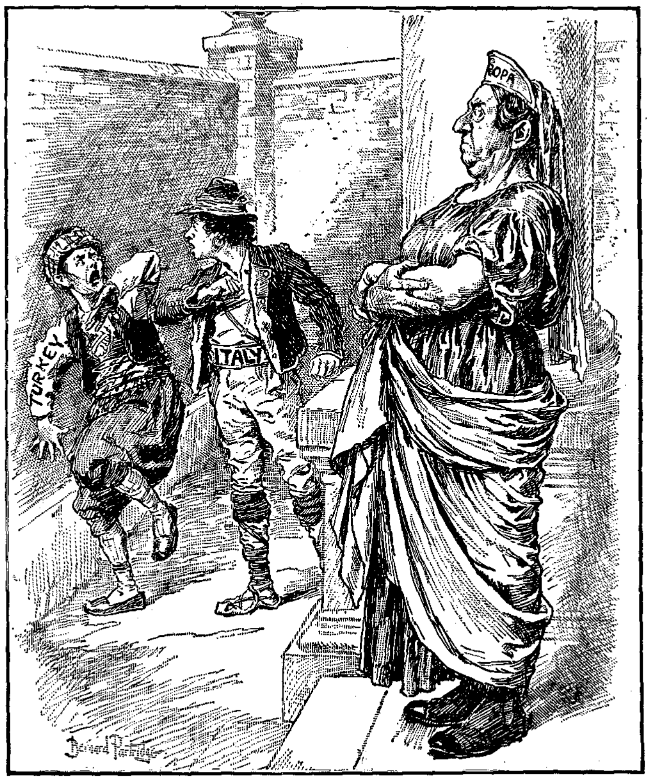
> "If the Italians think we will only make a pretense at defending Tripoli, and make peace after exchanging a few shots, they will see how mistaken they are. From to-day begins as between Ottomans and Italians a hatred measureless, inextinguishable, and implacable, which will last till one or other nation is destroyed. If anything in the world can equal this hatred, it is the contempt and horror we feel toward all Italians. This fury that the Ottomans nourish while they are condemned to suffer is not the fruit of the state of war which now commences between us and the Italians; it is that of the caged lion, powerless to defend himself against the insults and attacks of wolves. Oh, if we only had a common boundary with Italy, were it but one foot long, what a burst of vengeance would come from the anguished breast of all the Ottomans!"

The military party at Constantinople who look to the Kaiser as "the Protector of Islam" and, as the *Tribuna* declares, the support of a nationalist and Mussulman Government, will be disappointed to hear him quoted in the *Koelnische Zeitung* and other leading organs as saying that Islamism must be suppress in the German colonies. William appeals to the missionaries to aid in this anti-Islamic campaign.



NOTHING TO GET EXCITED ABOUT.

Civilized Europe—"You wretched children, do keep quiet; your big brother is only gone on a thieving expedition."
—*Floh* (Vienna).



THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

Dame Europa (of the Hague Academy for young gentlemen) —"I thoroughly disapprove of this, and as soon as ever it's over I shall interfere to put a stop to it." —*Punch* (London).

WHY EUROPE REMAINS CALM.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA

THE RUSSIAN press is again filled with reports of the wretched condition of the peasants and the urgent need for immediate relief. Last year, with its good crops, was exceptional, and the chronic Russian famine has again set in. Many governments in Eastern Russia and in Siberia are affected. The peasants go hungry in that region which, the *Riech* (St. Petersburg) says, is "by a strange irony known as the granary of Russia." Many of the peasants have already abandoned their villages and gone to the cities in search of work, leaving their children behind them unprovided for. They burn the property of rich landowners, shouting, "If you won't give us bread, we'll burn you up and make you hungry like ourselves." The following account is given by the *Riech* of the enormous extent of the famine:

"The hunger zone has spread through fifteen districts and governments, including the Akmolinsk, Turgai, and Ural districts, and the governments of Yeniseisk, Tobolsk, Ufa, Nijni-Novgorod, Kazan, Simbirsk, Samara, Saratof, and Astrakhan. The conditions there are so bad that they recall the terrible famine of 1891–92, which prepared such a rich harvest for the cholera epidemic of 1892, with its 300,000 victims. The peasants are selling their cattle and everything they have for next to nothing. Those who leave in search of work return disappointed, since there is no demand for labor. Various epidemics have already broken out among the starving peasants, especially typhus. In an investigation made by the Voluntary Economic Association it was found that in eleven of the governments affected about nineteen million people are in need of immediate help. So far the society's resources are very slight, and it can scarcely offer any relief. In the Ural district alone at least $6,000,000 are required, but the call for relief there has been met very generously. The Zemstvo in the government of Samara estimates that at least $12,500,000 are needed to cope with the situation.

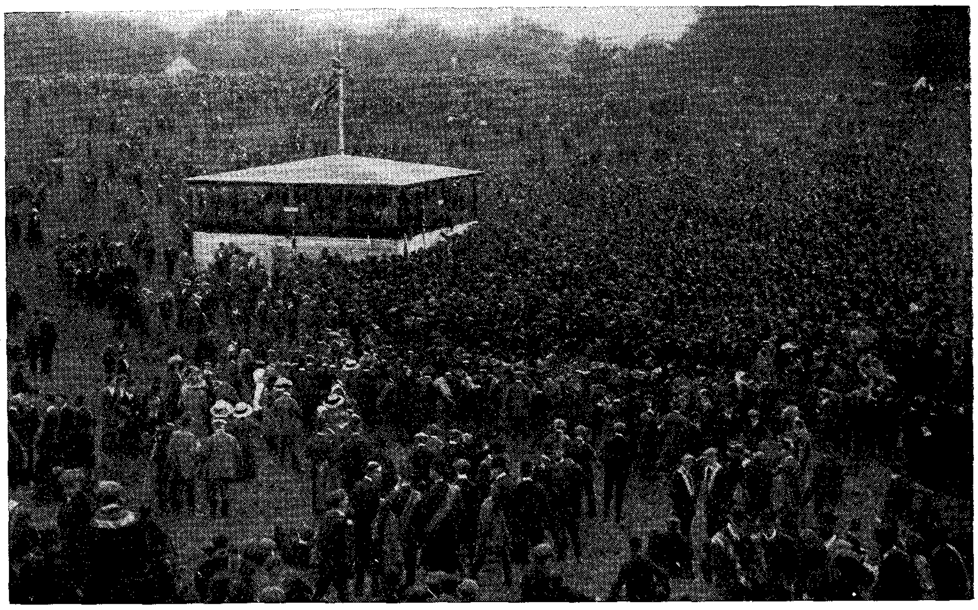
MUSIC OF THE ANTI-HOME-RULERS.

Note the Bible and Crown on the drum-major's staff.

"In the teeth of all this some of the governors still use the old tactics of prohibiting the local papers from publishing news of the famine. Is not this a masterful way of solving the problem?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IRISH OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE

HOME RULE, in spite of Messrs. John Redmond and Richard Croker, is not to reach Ireland, it seems, without a strong protest made by Irish Unionists, and, as they style themselves, loyalists. This is proved by a monster mass meeting, recently held with the accompaniment of bands and bagpipes, at Craigavon, under the presidency of Sir Edward Carson, a well-known Orangeman. He was supported by Captain Craig, M.P. This meeting is styled by *The Northern Whig* (Belfast) "a huge and significant demonstration" in which, we are told, there were "a hundred thousand processionists." The Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., Privy Councilor, who represents the Dublin University at Westminster, and was formerly Solicitor-General for Ireland, as a strong Unionist, addrest the anti-Home Rulers in a stirring speech. In the course of his remarks he appealed to the partizan feelings of his hearers by referring to the Home Rule party in Ireland as those who won and "maintain their present power by methods of crime and disorder unparalleled, I believe, in the history of any country." In urging his followers to support, even by force, the union of Ireland with England he remarked:



THE ANTI-HOME-RULE MASS MEETING AT CRAIGAVON.

"In the grave work that is before us, men will sink all minor differences in view of a common danger—and will, I am sure, exhibit a toleration and brotherly bearing toward each other which will cement our supporters into an impregnable bulwark against efforts to deprive us of our rights as citizens of the United Kingdom. It is by keeping this common danger constantly in our thoughts and discussing it with our friends that we will make it the guiding power in all our actions. No criticism of our enemies, no abandonment of weak-kneed friends, no calumny, and no knavish tricks of politicians can divert us from the object we have in view. We rely upon ourselves."

Many important journals on the Conservative side take Sir Edward Carson and Captain Craig seriously. They are leading, we are told, the successors of those who defended Londonderry and fought at Boyne—stubborn and determined Covenanters and Puritans, only paralleled by the original New Englanders of this country. For instance, Mr. John Redmond once threatened to make Premier Asquith "toe the line," but in commenting upon the Craigavon incident *The Outlook* (London) speaks of "the determination of Ulstermen to rule themselves," and Mr. Asquith, this paper thinks, has not yet got the end of his boot on the extreme limits referred to by the Irish agitator. The Conservative *Saturday Review* (London) observes:

THE CHIEF IRISH FOE OF HOME RULE.

Sir Edward Carson, who protests against the "efforts to deprive us of our rights as citizens of the United Kingdom."

"A hundred thousand people crowded to Sir Edward Carson's great meeting at Belfast last Saturday.

"Twenty thousand were actually at the meeting and heard his speech. The attempt of the Liberal press to belittle the whole thing, and write it away with a gibe or two will only misguide those who wish to be misguided."

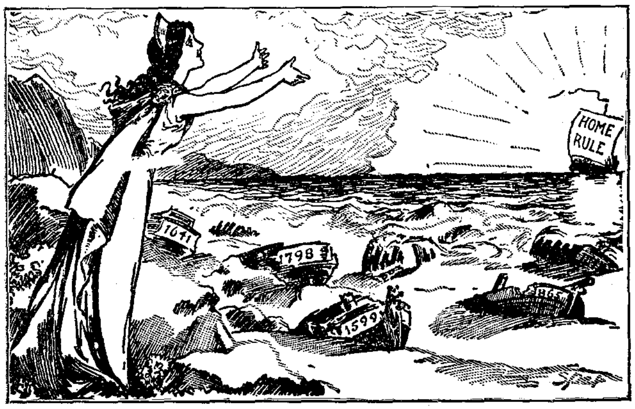
The Morning Post (London), Conservative, thinks that the Orangemen are making themselves felt, and we read:

"The greatest obstacle to Home Rule is not the House of Lords; it is something far greater—the sentiment of the English people and the unconquerable determination of Ulster never to submit or yield."

The whole meeting and the crowd who marched to "Captain Craig's garden-party at Craigavon" are looked upon as ludicrous, however, by *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London), the organ of the Liberal working classes, and the rest of the Liberal press and the Home Rule press heap opprobrium as well as ridicule upon Sir Edward Carson and his lieutenant, Captain Craig, M.P. for Down, province of Ulster. Thus *The Nation* (London), Liberal, bursts out as follows: "Orangeism has found a new leader in Sir Edward Carson, who has caught its barbarous accent to a nicety."

The Dublin *Freeman*, a great Irish organ of Home Rule, laughs at the Ulster demonstration and remarks ironically, "The blow has fallen. It has come to us suddenly, exactly as that fatal announcement—'War has been declared.'" The proposal of Captain Craig to enroll "special constables" to protect his "provisional government" is thus satirically treated by the Dublin paper:

"Now, who has been saying that Ulster—or at least the Orange bit of the northeast corner of it—did not and does not mean business? Who has been sneering at the forthcoming rebellion? Who has been smiling at the shibboleth 'Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right'? Above and before and beyond all, who has had the audacious temerity to regard Sir Edward Carson's 'Provisional Government' as a species of talking in his sleep? Well, whoever has been doing such frivolous things, let him give over and realize at last that it is no laughing matter when Special Constables are seen, even tho it only be in the embryonic stage."



"THERE'S MANY A SLIP 'TWIXT THE SHORE AND THE SHIP."
—*Lepracaun* (Dublin).

This writer talks of these constables as likely to furnish a show "as rich as a Christmas pantomime," and, speaking more seriously of what it styles "the antics" of the two Ulster agitators and their "provisional government," concludes that, while the great Unionist fight has been against the dismemberment of the Empire, these Orange Ulstermen propose smashing up the country into far smaller sections than were ever contemplated by any other party of the British Parliament.

HOW PORTUGAL FEELS THE PUBLIC PULSE

THE REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL is not inclined to let the grass grow under its feet. The last elections validated its claims as a government "of the people" and "by the people." It is now seriously setting to work to pass a series of laws which shall be "for the people." Under the monarchy the Portuguese had a régime of proscription, precedent, and caste, in which the few dominated the many. Now the many are to have their turn, and Americans should be interested in a new plan the Republican Government has for consulting the popular will. As a preliminary move in this direction a meeting was recently held in the rooms of the Geographical Society at Lisbon, which was attended by representatives of universities and colleges and scientific, literary, commercial, agricultural, and industrial societies, to consider the legislation of the future. Magistrates, lawyers, members of Congress, and representatives of the press contributed to the discussion of a question which, in the words of the *Seculo* (Lisbon), related to "the revision of the Portuguese laws, with a view of adapting legislation to the spirit of the revolution and the new Constitution." To quote further the words of the *Seculo:*

"The result of this general conference will serve as a basis for the parliamentary discussion of the gigantic work of the Government, which will be taken up by the next legislature. However much we may question the methods determined upon to secure the advantage held out by such a conference, there still is sufficient reason for praising the present effort."

After dwelling at some length upon the oppression and exploitation of the people under the monarchy, this writer proceeds as follows:

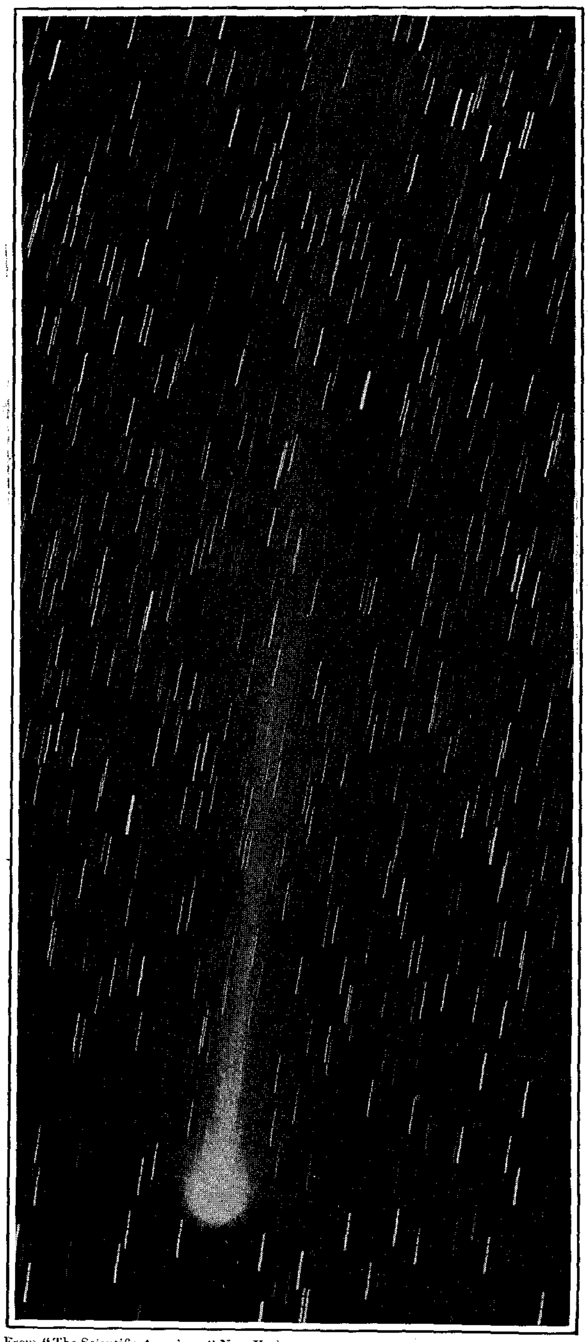
"When the Republic was established this wide separation [between rulers and ruled] disappeared. Not only did the people from the first find themselves in immediate communication with those in power, but an entirely different policy was instituted in which the real forces of the nation had direct representation. To facilitate in every way a close alliance between the people and the Government, to interest the various grades of society in the problems of their national life, should be the chief aim of the leaders of the Republic. To-day there is no other way to govern."

Bad laws must necessarily be the product of "legislatures fraudulently recruited" in the interest of a dominating class or caste. As an illustration, the writer quotes the Portuguese proverb "you can not straighten the shadow of a crooked sapling"—a more elegant version of the Lancashire adage, "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." The *Seculo* concludes its remark on the conference of professional men at Lisbon by giving due credit to the Minister of Justice for its inception and asserts that the conference consists of men not wanting in qualities which insure good legislation for Portugal in the future.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A COMET YEAR

IN MENTIONING the fact that no less than three comets are now simultaneously visible, it will not be possible to enhance the effect of the statement by saying casually, "And it isn't a very good year for comets either." Statistics show that this is a very good year indeed for comets. In fact, the year 1911 has been rather remarkable in that no less than seven comets were discovered in the nine months before the end of September. The sixth, known as comet *f* 1911, was discovered abroad, on September 23, by Quenisset, while the seventh comet, or comet *g* 1911, was picked up on the morning of September 29 by Belgjawsky, making it the first comet ever discovered in Russia. Says Prof. S. A. Mitchell of Columbia University, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 21):



From "The Scientific American," New York.

BROOKS'S COMET, SEPTEMBER 22, 1911.

Photographed with a 10-inch Bruce telescope.

> "For a few days after the discovery, it appeared as if Belgjawsky's comet were going to fulfil the wish for a brilliant comet. On September 30, the morning after its discovery, on a rather bright sky due to the coming of dawn, Professor Frost at the Yerkes Observatory saw the comet's nucleus as bright as Regulus, the chief star in the 'Sickle,' with a tail 5 or 6 degrees in length. Under slightly more favorable circumstances, the comet would probably have been as bright as Halley's, when this interesting visitor was present in the morning skies.
>
> "Unfortunately, however, the comet did not live up to expectations, so that now we have not a comet in the sky so brilliant that all may see it without the aid of special directions.
>
> "When a comet is discovered, it is necessary to calculate its orbit, and predict where it will be in future by the aid of an 'ephemeris.' . . . A cablegram from Professor Kobold, of Kiel, Germany, to Professor Pickering of Harvard University, and by the latter distributed to American astronomers, gave the information that Kobold had computed an ephemeris for Belgjawsky's comet from observations made September 30, October 1 and 3. . . . . .
>
> "A glance at the . . . elements at once showed to the expert astronomer that this was a most unusual comet. Here was a comet moving almost at right angles to the plane of the ecliptic, and remarkable for that reason. The unit for measuring distances to comets is the distance from the earth to the sun, and here was a comet coming within 3,000,000 miles of the sun. This insured that the comet would be a brilliant one, but the perihelion passage occurring on October 10 told that the comet would soon dwindle in brilliancy. The right ascensions and declinations of the comet showed that it was moving south and east, and, since the comet was visible before sunrise, this meant that it would become invisible in the glare of the sun, to be seen later in the west after sunset. On October 17, Belgjawsky's comet set at seven o'clock, and may be now seen shortly after sunset . . . The comet is now but a shadow of its former self."

The picture of Belgjawsky's comet, on the next page, is from a photograph by Professor Barnard taken on September 30 at 4:34 A.M., when it was visible to the naked eye. He made an exposure of only five minutes on account of the approaching dawn. On October 4, another photograph by Professor Barnard shows a tail of about 8 degrees, slightly curved. The convex side was toward the north, with a streamer extending southward at an angle of 60 degrees with the main tail. Considerable structure showed in the main tail, and it had a shredded appearance. On the next morning the sky was very hazy and Professor Barnard could see only the nucleus. To quote further:

> "The original of the photograph of September 30 here reproduced shows much detail about the comet's head, with a system of many streamers which go out from the head and give the tail a fan shape. On this same morning, comets Brooks and Belgjawsky could be seen at the same time with the naked eye—the former in the northeast near the handle of the Dipper, and the latter in the east near the horizon.
>
> "Brooks's has been a most interesting comet because it has remained visible for so long to the naked eye. On October 21, this comet rises at four o'clock about 20 degrees north of east, and rises about the same time for the week following, but each morning more nearly east."

Brooks's comet appears in the constellation of the Virgin, and the paths of the two comets cross each other, but now Belgjawsky's is visible in the evening, east of the sun, and Brooks's in the morning, west of the sun. We read further:

> "The exquisite photograph of Brooks's comet by Professor Barnard, reproduced here, was made at 9 : 10 P.M, September 22, with an exposure of three hours and a half, and shows a tail for about 9 degrees. The trails of light on the photograph are the stars which become elongated to lines of light as the comet moved with respect to the stars while the photograph was being taken. The comet was followed closely for the three hours and thirty minutes necessary to make the exposure by keeping the eye constantly at the eye end of the telescope attached to the camera for guiding purposes."

Brooks's comet "was picked up about as soon as it possibly could be," and we have already had our best views of it, for it is now leaving us and will dim quickly. As for comet *f*:

> "The [Quenisset] comet is fainter than the other two, and has suffered in consequence. It was discovered 15 degrees from the North Pole. On October 19 it was in the middle of the Northern

Crown. It passes almost due south about a degree a day from the Northern Crown into the Serpent. It is very slowly increasing in brightness."

HAZE THAT SHINES AT NIGHT

SOME YEARS ago, astronomers were much interested by reports of what were called "luminous night-clouds." These were afterward shown to be clouds floating at such great altitudes—fifty miles or more above the earth's surface—that they caught the sun's rays long before or after clouds at ordinary heights. Of a totally different kind, apparently, is a phenomenon recently described by Prof. E. E. Barnard to the American Philosophical Society—the existence of strips of luminous haze, too low to reflect the sun's rays when he is below the horizon. Professor Barnard believes that the light that they give out is neither diffused starlight nor auroral in its nature, but he is as yet unable to frame a theory that will account for it. We quote from an abstract in *Nature* (London). Says Professor Barnard, according to this paper:

"The objects to be described here were apparently at the altitude of the ordinary higher clouds. They have been seen in all parts of the sky and at all hours of the night. . . . In some cases they are as bright, or nearly as bright, as the average portions of the Milky Way—that is, they are decidedly noticeable when one's attention is directed to them. They apparently are about as transparent as ordinary haze. Sometimes, when seen near the horizon, where they may be quite broad, they have strongly suggested the 'dawn' or glow that precedes a bright moonrise. Their luminosity is uniformly steady.

"The reason I refer to this matter as haze, and the reason I think it is only ordinary haze made self-luminous, is because on one occasion I watched a mass of it in the northwestern sky which was slowly drifting northerly in the region of the great 'dipper' of Ursa Major as daylight came on. These hazy luminous strips had been visible all the latter part of the night—new strips coming and going slowly, sometimes several being seen at once. As daylight killed them out I noticed, when the light had increased sufficiently, that there were strips of ordinary haze exactly the same in form and motion, and occupying the same region of the sky. I am sure they were the same masses that had appeared luminous on the night sky. My impression, therefore, is that these hazy luminous strips were only the ordinary haze which had for some reason become self-luminous. I am specially certain that these masses are not luminous as a result of any great altitude which might bring them within reach of the sun's light, for they were frequently seen in such positions that the sun's rays could never reach them. The sun or moon, therefore, had nothing to do with their illumination. It is also needless to say that they are not related to the pulsating auroral clouds which I have previously mentioned.

"I have not noticed this luminous haze in former years, tho it may have been present; and did it not seem unreasonable, one might suspect some relation between this condition of the atmosphere and the possible passage of the earth through a portion of the tail of Halley's comet on May 19, 1910.

"It seems to me that these objects should be observed and a record made of the times of their visibility and their motion, etc. It would be valuable to have records of them from different stations to see if their luminosity is due to some general condition of the earth's atmosphere at the time. It is not probable that this luminosity is in any way due to local conditions."

From "The Scientific American," New York.

BELGJAWSKY'S COMET, SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.
Photographed with 10-inch Bruce telescope.

CHANGES ON THE MOON'S SURFACE

THE MOON is commonly spoken of as a dead world. If this refers to the absence of life, whether animal or vegetable, the term is doubtless just, tho even here it applies with exactness only to the surface. We do not know what vestiges of atmosphere, with accompanying organic life, may lurk in the profound caverns and fissures of our satellite's crust. If the word "dead," however, is intended to exclude physical and chemical changes, evidence is strongly against it. Alterations, possibly due to some form of volcanic or seismic action, have frequently been observed, and altho some astronomers are still skeptical, the weight of evidence seems strongly in favor of the actual occurrence of these alterations. In a recent issue of the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 23), some of the latest observations are recorded and discust. These have to do with changes on the crater Taquet, one of the smaller of the lunar "craters" or ring-mountains. About a week after the new moon, this crater disappears entirely and is replaced by a white patch, which disappears in its turn after a few days and gives place to the familiar ring-shaped appearance. Says the French scientific paper we are quoting:

"The author supposes that under the action of certain geologic phenomena, which are still active in certain points of the lunar surface, exhalations of vapor escape from the great depths of the crater Taquet and also from other chasms, which would explain the variations of aspect observed in different regions. During the long and cold night of our satellite, this vapor would be condensed at the bottom of the abyss, after which it would evaporate as the first rays of the sun touched it and would fill the crater with a cloudy mass. Finally, the crater would empty entirely by the total evaporation of its contents, under the heat of the solar radiation. If we suppose that these exhalations are the result of an internal and accidental impulse, it follows that the phenomenon observed on Taquet is only a temporary one; after reaching its greatest development it ought to diminish, and this is precisely what is shown by the observations of Mr. Korn. . . . . .

"These enigmatic variations of the lunar craters are not excessively rare. . . . The observations made recently on the crater Linnæus recall those that have just been mentioned. . . . In 1645, Hevelius saw the crater in full shadow. A short time afterward Grimaldi represented it sometimes as a crater, sometimes as a white spot. Riccioli in 1653, and Schröter in 1788, noted it as a small, very brilliant, white spot. Lohrmann in 1824 and Mädler in 1837, indicated it, on the contrary, as a deep crater. Schmidt, about 1843, estimated that it was 70 miles wide and 1,000 feet deep; nearly a quarter of a century later, in 1866, the same observer sought for the crater in vain. It had disappeared and was replaced by a white patch.

"For the last forty years, Linnæus has been the subject of numerous discussions. According to W. H. Pickering, the white patch decreases under the action of the sun, as if it were a deposit of frost or ice. The eminent selenographer Puiseux thinks that we should not be too hasty in coming to a conclusion, and that the variations in the diameter of the spot may be due only to a phenomenon of physiological optics. . . . . . .

"Just as earthquakes and volcanic phenomena are not distributed by chance on our globe, we may suppose that it is the same on the moon, and that the vast and deep depression of the Sea of Serenity corresponds to one of the ancient points of weakness on the lunar surface. Perhaps there are still manifested there feeble eruptive actions, with emission of vapors—carbonic acid, for instance.

"If such were the reality, the moon would not be an altogether dead world; she would be undergoing still some geologic spasms."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

TO GROW MEAT ARTIFICIALLY

THE ARTIFICIAL production of food, by merely chemical processes, has always been a dream of the scientific man. A recent discovery brings this within the possibilities, provided the chemist is allowed an organic cell to start with. In a recent issue we reported in this department the noteworthy success of Prof. W. H. Lewis, and his wife, of Johns Hopkins, in causing cellular substances to grow indefinitely outside of the organisms to which they originally belonged. Dr. Lewis now suggests that this may enable us to "grow meat" on a commercial scale. Says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, October), quoting in part from *T. P.'s Weekly:*

W. H. LEWIS,

The Johns Hopkins professor, who, with his wife, has discovered a process by which meat may be made to grow in a saline solution.

"What Dr. Lewis and his wife claim to have actually accomplished is this: They have taken pieces of chicken, placed them in a saline solution, and grown chicken meat. They have discovered that it is possible to cut off some of this chicken meat without hindering further growth, and the process can be repeated indefinitely. They also claim that the process can be applied to any sort of flesh. Dealing with the question of his discoveries, Dr. Lewis says: 'The value of all these experiments which my wife and I have conducted has several different phases. For instance, it may some day have a great commercial value. There is nothing to prevent our operations from being conducted on a much larger scale. Suppose that you had a number of vats filled with saline solutions, and that in these solutions you put the muscles or other organs of various animals, not only while in the embryo, but even when they had reached the adult stage. There would be large growths, and these would be edible. In other words, the salt solutions could be turned into incubators, sure to hatch, and from which pieces of embryo chicks could be taken every day without hindering the increase of the supply.'

"The possibilities conjured up by this statement are so great as to almost verge on the grotesque. The idea of actually *growing* meat appears to offend the laws of nature, and yet science has done stranger things. The more immediate good likely to result from the discovery would be of a medicinal character. It would be possible to transplant organs of the human body in these solutions, to observe their growth, what they feed on, what they secrete, the things which are beneficial to them, and those that are dangerous. The way would thus be cleared for many important medicinal discoveries, as the discovery of the cure for many growths—cancer and tumor, for instance—would be greatly facilitated by discovering on what they feed. I do not think, however, that the day is likely to arrive yet when our butchers will sell home-grown meat manufactured by the Dr. Lewis process."

FAKE SENSATIONS FROM PANAMA—A new crop of scare head-lines in the newspapers concerning the Gatun Dam at Panama has appeared since the dam failures in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, says an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York). The press correspondents well understand the psychologic moment at which to market a story. But:

"In this case, however, the scare was all in the head-line and not in the story, the latter consisting merely in a quotation from *The Canal Record* of October 5, which reported a so-called slide in the earth-filling back of the walls of the lower lock at Gatun. The rock on which this lock is founded is overlaid by 30 to 50 feet of soft and slippery earth, which slid into the lock-pit a number of times while excavation was in progress and considerably delayed the concreting of the foundation. When the lower part of the lock-wall was finally in place, this soft earth flowed in and filled the space behind the wall to some depth. A rock fill was made on top of this and tracks were laid on it for the traveling cableways which handle the concrete. Since this was done the rock-fill has settled at some points and risen at others as a result of the soft slippery material underneath the rock-fill. It is almost needless to say to our readers that the occurrence has no significance as regards the stability of either the locks themselves or the Gatun Dam; but it is a good enough foundation on which to build sensational stories to excite public alarm."

BAKING BY MACHINERY

PERHAPS NOWHERE else is machinery more closely related to health than in a bakery. When the flour is not touched by human hands from the wheat-field to the loaf of bread, cleanliness and sanitation would seem to have little more to ask. A notable installation of electric power for bakery machinery in the plant of a company in Muskogee, Okla., is described in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, October 14). This plant has a capacity of 40,000 loaves of bread per twenty-four hours, in addition to several hundred pounds of pies and cakes. In one corner of the room is a revolving oven, having twelve shelves mounted after the manner of a Ferris wheel, each shelf being subjected to maximum heat when it is at the bottom. The use of electric power throughout has enabled the owners to appeal for patronage on the score of pure food. It may seem remarkable to Eastern readers that this particularly up-to-date establishment should be found in a State not long since unoccupied by white men, but this very fact has operated in Oklahoma to encourage new and progressive methods, since there has been nothing old-fashioned to displace. We read in part:

"The flour is unsacked into a bin in the cellar and elevated by a flour-lifter and conveyer into the large hopper which is suspended above the dough-mixer, the hopper being suspended from a lever connected with the scale-beam so that it can be weighed at any time. The hopper has a capacity of about seven barrels of flour. The dough-mixer is provided with steam and water connections, the latter being equipped with suitable meters so that an exact amount of material may be put into the mixer, day in and day out, in accordance with any specified formula, thus insuring a uniformity of product. As the bakery turns out several kinds of bread, several kinds of dough are mixt by this device.

"The dough-breaker is belt-driven from the countershaft that drives the flour-lifter. The dough-divider is driven by a two-horse-power, 1,200-revolution-per-minute motor. The dough is transferred to this machine from the rising tubs and, with each revolution of the wheel, four loaves of any desired weight are punched out and dropt upon the delivery belt. The weight of the loaves may be regulated at will by a single adjustment of the machine. This machine has an ingenious arrangement of small hoppers which sift flour on the dough at the proper intervals to avoid any tendency of the dough to stick. The belt upon which the loaves drop consumes one minute in making one-half a revolution, *i.e.*, one minute after a loaf drops upon the belt it is delivered to the molding machine at the other end of the table, thus allowing the loaves to recover from their compression.

"The loaf-molder in this plant is driven by a two-horse-power, 1,800-revolution-per-minute motor, the latter also being geared so as to drive the delivery belt. This machine kneads the loaves exactly as the old-fashioned baker did, turning them in twice from the end, then twice from the side, and finally rolling them around the big wheel at the bottom, where they come up and roll into the pan on the shelf, from whence they are carried to the oven. This machine is also equipped with a flour-sifter to keep the dough from sticking. A two-horse-power, 1,200-revolution-per-minute motor, suspended from the ceiling, drives the revolving shelves of the oven through a countershaft belted to the large gear-wheel on the side of the oven in order to reduce the speed. The capacity of the oven is 700 loaves, and it is so arranged that the rotating shelves may be stopt at any desired moment so as to bring any particular shelf exactly level with the door for convenience in emptying or refilling.

"The egg-beater in the plant is driven by a one-horse-power, 1,200-revolution-per-minute motor through gearing provided with sprocket-cones to admit of three different speeds. This egg-beater is provided with a steam-jacket.

"To the right of the egg-beater is a hand-operated roll-divider, which will strike out thirty-six equal pieces of dough from one large piece, leaving the whole in the shape of the round pan in which they are baked. Hand operation of this machine is necessary, due to the fact that it is used but very little.

"Three-phase electric power at a frequency of sixty cycles and a potential of 220 volts, for operation of the motors, is supplied from the power circuits of the Muskogee Gas & Electric Company. The installation, when running at its full rated capacity, will use 800 to 1,000 kilowatts per month."

TRAGEDIES OF THE KISS

THE COMIC paragraphers see something screamingly funny in the medical man's warning that the custom of kissing is glaringly unhygienic, and they are doing all in their power to nullify that warning and cause it to be regarded as faddish and absurd. Meanwhile elderly persons affected with tuberculosis and other transmissible diseases continue to fondle innocent babes and condemn them to death while we look on and smile at this pleasing evidence of family affection. *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, October) remarks that in an age when sanitary science has divested "the old oaken bucket" of its romance and is prying suspiciously into other sacred realms of sentiment—when even the communion chalice is suspected and investigated—public health requires that we should be a little careful even about what it calls "the sacraments of friendship."

"But the sacraments of friendship are too strongly entrenched in our manners and customs to be easily dislodged by anything short of a social convulsion. One of the inalienable rights of friends, secured to us by centuries of tradition, is the indisputable right of kissing and being kissed. We have driven from our courts the old custom of 'kissing the book' because of its evident peril to public health, but to refuse the kiss of a friend is to deny our friendship—it is a sign of repudiation. Even those who practise kissing as a mere formality are apt to regard it as quite indispensable when friend greets friend, and so the traveling public is treated to frequent exhibitions of this custom in all places and at all times, the old and the young, the washed and the unwashed, the pure and the impure, all mingling and exchanging this symbol of attachment, going the rounds *ad nauseam.* Then there is the kiss of privilege, the first kiss—or one of its many successors—often assumed or granted with no thought of its possible consequences. This is the kiss that poets rave about and story-writers take pages and pages to properly record. We are not writing poetry or fiction on kisses.

"And the result? It is unnecessary to go into details here. It is enough to understand that there are cases where contact means infection. Most, if not all, of the contagious diseases have been transmitted by lip contact and are liable to be transmitted in that manner. Kissing is perfectly safe only when there is no possibility of exposure to infection.

"Our chief excuse for this article is found in a report by Dr. J. P. Simonds, Superintendent of the Indiana State Bacteriological Laboratory, printed in *The Bulletin of the Indiana State Board of Health,* in which he gives the records of five cases of tuberculous meningitis in children ranging from eight months to three years of age. Four of these children are known to have been infected by association with older relatives in advanced stages of pulmonary tuberculosis—fondled and kissed and 'loved' until they fell victims to tuberculosis in one of its worst forms. Let us read one case as representative of the four:

"'CASE 4. This was an eight-months-old baby girl who lived in a town a short distance from Indianapolis. A specimen of cerebrospinal fluid was brought to the laboratory, February 2, 1911, by Dr. J. H. Taylor, of this city. We were unable to find tubercle bacilli with the microscope, but a guinea-pig injected with some of the fluid died in due time of generalized tuberculosis. On inquiry it was found that the child's grandmother had died a short time before of tuberculosis. She begged to have the child brought to her before her death. She fondled it and kissed it a great deal and doubtless left tubercle bacilli on its lips from her kisses. The child died a few days later, after the cerebrospinal fluid was brought to the laboratory.'

"No one will deny that four old people dying of consumption were greatly comforted and cheered in their last days by the company of these four bright and jolly babies. It would have seemed very cruel to deprive them of the privilege that they prized so highly. Meningitis is also cruel!

"The man of statistics goes on to say:

"'These cases are only illustrative and do not by any means indicate the actual number of deaths from this dreadful disease. In 1910 there were 255 deaths in Indiana from tuberculous meningitis. Of these victims, 164, or 64 per cent., were under five years of age. If there was the same ratio of definite history of exposure in these cases as in the five reported above, at least 131 got their infection because of the ignorance of parents or relatives in allowing them to be closely associated with or petted and kissed by adults who were suffering from tuberculosis.'

"A very respectable poet once remarked—and we hear it often now:

"'Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.'

"What do you think of that bit of poetry to-day?"

PEACE WORK FOR WAR MEN

HOW PRESIDENT TAFT, at the earnest request of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, sent United States troops to assist in putting out forest fires in the Northwest last August, is told by George M. Cornwall in *American Forestry* (Washington, October). At one time in that month twenty-seven miles of fire-line was reported at Portland, Ore., in the Crater National Forest alone. The forests of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, containing half the nation's standing timber, were everywhere threatened with destruction. The city of Spokane was murky with the smoke of forest fires. An appeal to the President for aid brought troops in two days and placed them at the disposal of the forestry officials, to supplement the meager force allowed by the Government for this kind of work. Mr. Cornwall reports results as follows:

"In nearly every instance the troops gave an excellent account of themselves. Accustomed to discipline and provided with the proper equipment for provisions and means of transportation, Uncle Sam's boys acquitted themselves nobly. The officers generally took an interest in the work and instructed their men to take their instructions from the Forest Service officials. There was no clashing of interest. The nation's property was at stake—the soldiers and forest officials were American citizens. They had an interest in its protection."

C. S. Chapman, now manager and secretary of the Oregon Forest Fire Association, and until recently in the Forest Service with headquarters at Portland, writes the following letter, which is quoted by Mr. Cornwall:

"In further reference to the matter of use of Federal troops in fighting forest fires last summer while in charge of the national forest district comprizing Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, the large number of serious fires made it practically impossible to secure sufficient local men to fight them. The Federal troops were, therefore, secured in an effort to save valuable timber threatened by fire. These men performed invaluable services. Not only did they fight fire, but their presence in the country had a very desirable effect, as it led to the belief that a situation requiring Federal troops was indeed serious.

"Many of the boys entering the Army are brought up on farms, and are used to hard work as well as being of a practical turn of mind. It should be an easy matter to train these men into an efficient fire-fighting corps. Last summer's experience with the troops leads me to believe that under the supervision of men skilled in fire-fighting they can be used to advantage."

As a result of the success attending this use of troops, Mr. Cornwall goes on to tell us, a resolution was passed by the Western Forestry and Conservation Association asking Congress to establish regular posts, contiguous to national forests, and thereby bring the troops within easy range. The legislature of California also passed a resolution along the same line. General Wood, however, opposes the use of troops for Forest Service duty on the ground that it is subversive of discipline and interferes with maneuvers. Secretary Stimpson agrees with him, but ex-Secretary Dickinson is inclined to favor the proposition. To quote further:

"From personal interviews with the officers and soldiers who took part in forest-fire fighting, the results showed conclusively that there is no better training than an actual fire-fighting experience for the men. It makes them self-reliant. They find themselves. With a little training their services would prove invaluable. The outdoor life and exercise is healthful and wholesome. It brings them into close touch with civilian life. It helps them in every way. The opportunity for drilling is not removed, and from every standpoint the utilization of the troops for regular forest protection should be encouraged. While actively engaged in fire-fighting, additional food, clothes, and pay should be allowed. This incentive in itself, coupled with a break in the monotony of post life, would be a sufficient inducement to create a desire for Forest Service duty in the minds of men. The duty of the Army is to protect and safeguard life and property—and certainly the saving of the nation's timber should not be considered beneath the duty of a true soldier, but rather his privilege.

"If President Taft, during his term of office, will provide for the regular employment of the troops to protect the national forests he will have done more in the interest of true and practical conservation than any other single step that has yet been taken."

DEATH FROM FRIGHT

When one reads of a person who was "frightened to death," the expression is usually understood metaphorically. But there are on record authentic instances of death from shock due to fright, and a recent addition may be found in a case cited by F. Follo in a Neapolitan medical journal and quoted in *The British Medical Journal* (London, October 14). The writer describes how a healthy woman of nineteen, with a hysterical mother, was washing clothes with a companion on the afternoon of July 30, in a stream near a mill where, many years previously, two people had been drowned.

"The spot was known to be haunted, the ghosts of the drowned persons giving rise to special mysterious signs. The young woman and her companion noted that the water escaping from the mill-race made a loud gurgling noise, and that the noise was not human, nor animal, but mysterious. She became frightened, had a severe pain in her forehead, her legs shook, and she slowly got home—three furlongs. The headache persisted next day, with fever, and she was unable to work; next day the doctor was called in, and found the temperature 103 degrees F., the chief complaint being of headache. On August 13 the fever was less, but the patient tended to become comatose; the headache had been extremely severe. . . . Convulsions appeared and death followed on August 22. . . . The judicial authorities asked whether the disease causing death could itself have been produced by fright; for the patient, during the development of her illness, had accused one N. M. of emitting the mysterious noises that so frightened her. Follo discusses the medicolegal aspect of the case, and concludes that the patient was psychically highly impressionable; that the weather was hot; and that death was due to fright, the fright producing cerebral hyperemia [congestion of the brain]. . . . A footnote adds that N. M. was indicted for culpable homicide; the law, however, decided that tho the patient died of moral shock, her death . . . could not be attributed to N. M., because it was an event that could not be foreseen. So no penal proceedings against N. M. were undertaken."

TELESCOPIC MASTS

A mast eighty feet tall that can be shut up like a telescope and carried about by a couple of men is plainly a handy thing to have wherever a temporary observation tower or wireless station is needed. In fact, the military use of wireless telegraphy has practically demanded something of the kind, so it had to be devised. Europe has produced it. The qualities required in such a device are that it must be rigid, tall, easily reduced to small compass, and quickly put in place. *Cosmos* (Paris, September 9) describes the new mast, which may be used for many purposes, even for a derrick, and gives the following details that will permit almost any American engineer to design one:

"These masts, known as the 'Comet' telescopic masts, are formed of a series of telescopic tubes mounted one on the other, with a play of $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{2}{10}$ inches and displaceable by means of a steel ribbon moved by appropriate mechanism.

"The different segments, which diminish considerably in diameter from below upward . . . also lessen in thickness, so as to realize the best possible utilization of the material and to obtain the maximum strength with the minimum of weight.

"Extension is effected, as is stated above, with the aid of a long ribbon of soft steel $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ inch thick, which engages the greatest diameter of each of the tubes, being fastened at the end of the last. The ribbon has a median row of equidistant perforations . . . in which engage the teeth of a hoisting wheel placed at the base of the mast.

"This wheel, with another having indentations corresponding to the teeth of the former, and a drum supporting the steel ribbon and a handle, constitute all the mechanism for hoisting and lowering; the whole is mounted between two supports of cast steel, bearing at the upper part the foundation of the mast, formed by a ring of wrought steel.

"The ascent or descent may be arrested in any position; a special device prevents the various sections from starting before their turn, so that the mast has complete rigidity even when only partially raised. This rigidity is assured for the ribbon, by making it exactly equal in width to the diameter of the part where it is found, for the various heights; it thus acts like a rigid piece, not being able to move sideways, break, or bend.

"The applications of this kind of mast are numerous. One of the most interesting would appear to be its use in wireless telegraphy, as a support for the antennæ. . . . . . .

"It may serve the purpose, also, of an observation mast, or as a standard for projectors, searchlights, signals, etc. . . . . . .

"A mast of 200 to 250 pounds, reaching, when fully extended, 80 feet in height, is only about 10 feet long when lowered, and the time required for hoisting it is only a few minutes.

"Telescopic masts may also be utilized on shipboard, and for the support of protective nets against torpedoes.

"They are valuable in military operations, being easily transportable and lending themselves to various uses. As derricks, they can support up to 6,500 or even 12,000 pounds, according to the test made by their constructors."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

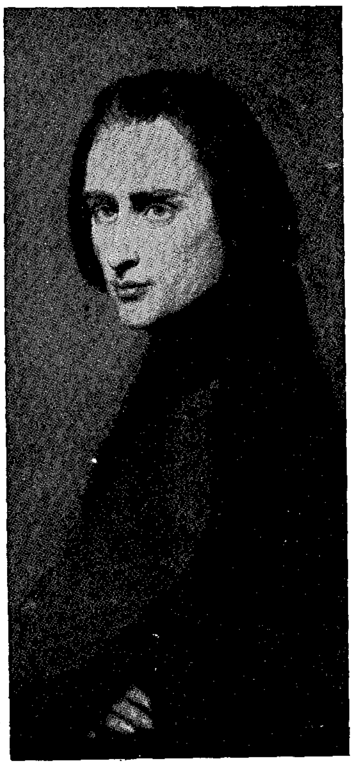
ELECTROCUTING INSECTS.—Electricity as an agency to destroy the codling moth is described in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago) as the latest innovation of modern apple-orcharding in the Spokane valley, where W. M. Frost, inventor of the device, and J. C. Lawrence, a practical grower of Spokane, recently made a demonstration. We read:

"The apparatus consists of a storage-battery to operate incandescent lamps of 6-candle-power in globes, which are netted with fine steel wires. Attracted by the bright light in the tree, to which the globe is strung, the moth flies against the network, completes the electric circuit and is instantly killed, the body dropping into a receptacle beneath the globe. Mr. Frost thinks that one apparatus to an acre of trees will keep the moths under control, thus eliminating spraying and saving many dollars for equipment and fluid. If central-station service is extended to the orchard tracts, as they are in the Spokane valley, the expense of batteries may be saved by making direct connection and using the commercial current. The cost of covering the globes with wire nets is a small item."

LETTERS AND ART

THE UNIVERSALITY OF LISZT

SOME MEN are eminent in so many fields that a consideration of any one side of their genius seems partial and unjust. Such a man, it seems, was Liszt. The embarrassment of artistic riches that his personality and career present makes a difficult problem for his centenary writers. Is he to be regarded as the greatest pianistic genius of the last century, with an influence that prevails to-day in all the greatest concert performers; or is his star one that burns brightest among the ranks of composers? These two bids for fame seem to be the battle-cries of his chief advocates who even form themselves into opposite camps to fight out the question of their pet ideas. While entertaining them, his other capacities as orchestra leader and as a writer of great wit and ingenuity have to be left quite on the side. Liszt was born October 22, 1811, and the centenary month has found the concert-rooms resounding with his compositions and almost every possible form of journal recounting the story of his achievements. In the question of "placing" him, the truth, as in most controversies, says Mr. Henderson in the New York *Sun*, lies between two extremes. It is not, however, too much to say that he was "one of the most striking figures in the annals of music, a pianist of the mightiest caliber, a composer of no mean abilities, an innovator of genuine importance, and a man of picturesque and entrancing personality." He goes on to "rename" Liszt's "forward steps in the domain of the pianists' art."



THE YOUNG LISZT,

Who became a "pianist of the mightiest caliber, a composer of no mean abilities, an innovator of genuine importance, and a man of picturesque and entrancing personality."

"It may not be going too far to say that Liszt put the final quietus on the supremacy of the school of piano-playing which descended lineally from the method of Carl Philip Emmanuel Bach. It was the school of perfect smoothness, of exquisitely finished scale-playing, of flawless legato, of fastidiously measured nuance. It was the school in which Mozart was the one great genius, and in which Thalberg remained in the day of Liszt the leading exemplar. Its latest and best exponent is the living Vladimir de Pachmann, whose finger technic is inimitable and whose scales flow with the smoothness and polish of oil.

"But since the advent of Liszt this school of piano-playing has occupied a secondary position. It is indeed moribund and its most accomplished professors pale before the flaming proclamations of such descendants of Liszt as Paderewski, Hofmann, and Rosenthal. It is the fashion to trace the style of playing exhibited by such men directly to Rubinstein, but the overwhelming Russian can not be credited with the invention of anything in the domain of the piano.

"His career as a virtuoso began in 1848, whereas Liszt was celebrated throughout Europe ten years before that, and, for at least nine of them, had traveled exclusively as a player. Liszt had in those years brought to the interpretation of masterpieces by the classic composers some of the features of piano-playing which were subsequently to become integral parts of the equipment of all players.

"First and most important was his introduction of a new position for the hand. The smooth scale-players had from the time of Carl Philip Bach held the back of the hand flat, so that the fingers should rest lightly upon the keys and strike them with the most velvety parts of their tips. For perfect equality and smoothness in scale-playing this is still the ideal position.

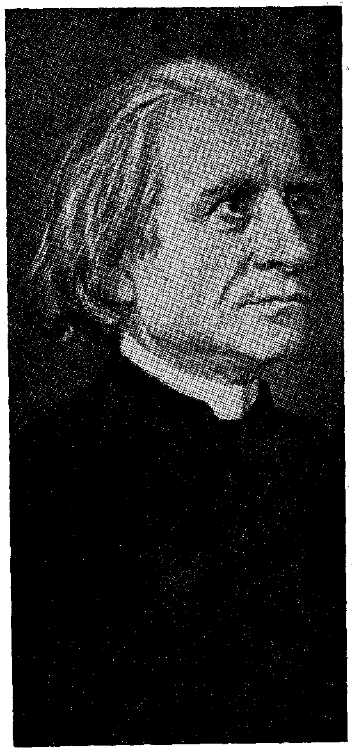
"Chopin had explored far into the field of variety of tone-color, and had disclosed most of the resources of pedaling. When Liszt essayed to advance still further it was in the direction of enormous power and brilliancy, and for this he adopted his new position of the hands.

"What he needed was a position which would enable the fingers to strike downward and forward, thus combining blow with pressure. This manner of using the fingers gave them far more power and enabled them to employ it not only in mass, but independently. To accomplish this, Liszt introduced that position of the hands which elevates the wrist above the level of the roots of the fingers, and thus causes the back of the hand to slant forward and downward.

"This is precisely the opposite of the position used by the players preceding the period of Bach. They held the wrist lower than the roots of the fingers. It was Sebastian Bach who brought the flat back of the hand into use, and his son, Carl Philip, made it the *sine qua non* of elegant performance.

"Liszt showed pianists how to combine all the positions of the hand and wrist with all the varieties of touch made possible by these positions, and with all the methods of employing the pedals disclosed by Chopin. Naturally his compositions for the piano exhibit musical ideas novel and striking and perfectly suited to the evocation of the most recondite possibilities of metal strings struck by hammers.

"Liszt utilized every beauty of the older school of smooth scale-playing and every charm of the iridescent harp effects introduced by Chopin. He wrote passages also which reproduced marvelously, yet in an idealized form, the characteristics of the Hungarian cembalon. Who does not recall the dazzling passage with trills in the 'Fantaisie Hongroise'? But it is unnecessary to follow this topic further. Pianists know well that nothing has been added to their art since the day of Liszt. All that they do he summarized in his performance and recorded in his written works. He was the master of their craft, the teacher of teachers."

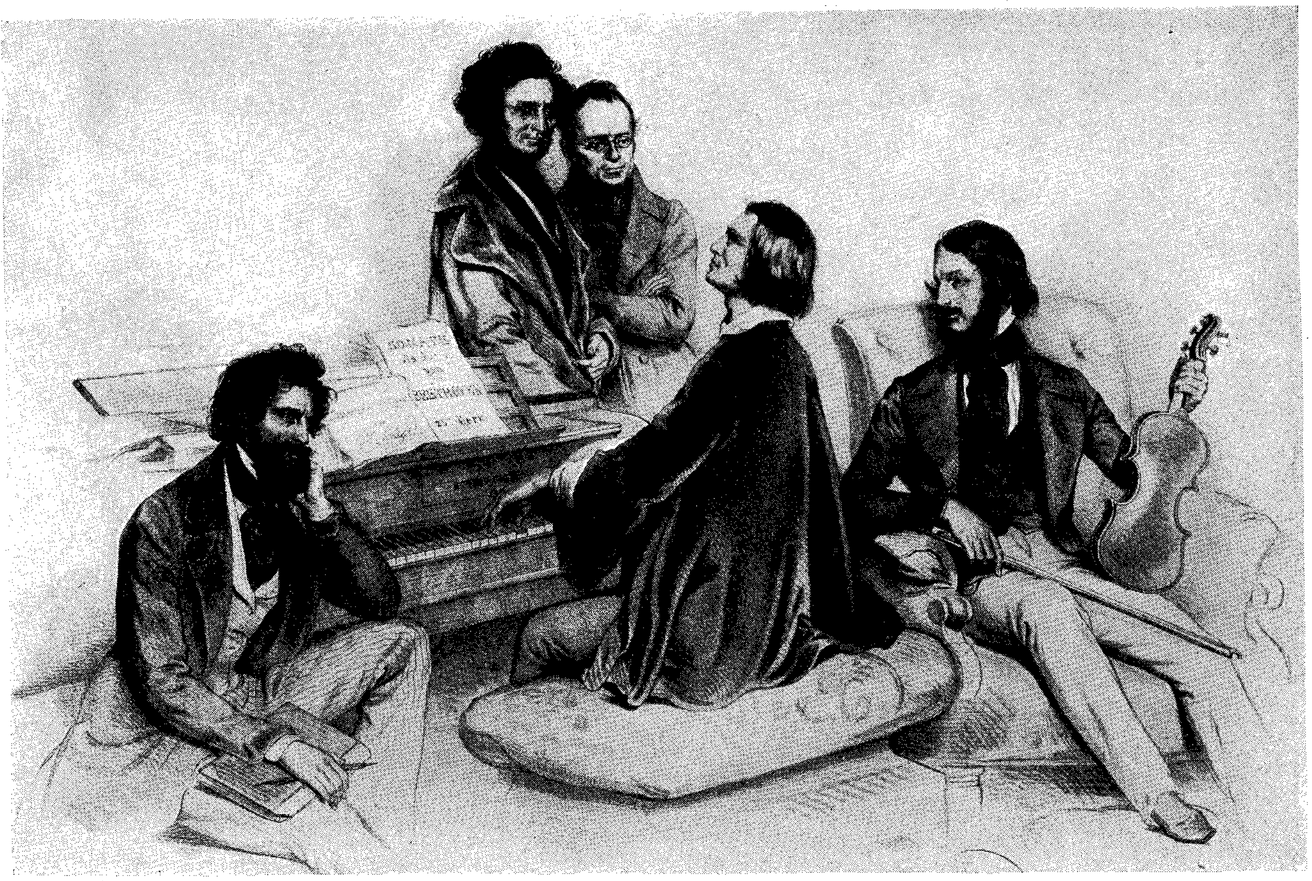


THE ABBÉ TURNED PIANO-PLAYER.

The musical world has not yet learned "the lesson he set by tolerating and helping all."

The music critic of the London *Times* points out how the remarkable intellectual force of this man was brought to bear upon the problems of composition, making him thus a pioneer in the field of what is now looked upon as the most modern of musical expression — "program music," which addresses itself to the expression of literary ideas. We read:

"The results which hang upon his development of the symphonic poem are too patent to need to be recapitulated he One may possibly exaggerate the debt which the composers of to-day owe to him in this respect, but the point to be noticed is that Liszt saw where music was tending and took the path first. He seized upon the current notion of illustrating literary and poetic ideas in pure sound, and followed it out, logically and intrepidly, regardless of where it might lead him. The contrast



THE MASTER OF THE MODERN PIANOFORTE PLAYING FOR HIS FRIENDS.

Pianists know well, says a critic, "that nothing has been added to their art since the days of Liszt. All that they do he summarized in his performance and recorded in his written works." The figures, read from the left, are Kriehuber, Berlioz, Czerny, Liszt, Ernst.

between Liszt's evolution as a composer and Wagner's is illuminating. Wagner was originally impelled to compose by an inward need which he could not explain, and he started work without the smallest knowledge of how to do it. He hammered away with any amount of misdirected energy until he lit upon a type of technic which was suited to the thing he had to express; and as soon as he began to see his way he generalized from his individual experience, and with characteristic egoism proclaimed his discoveries as the music of the future. Liszt, with keen insight, succeeded in deducing the music of the future from that of the past and present; and, having formulated a theory, he proceeded to the practical exposition of it. With regard to orchestral music his theory was substantially sound; for if there is one thing more than another which has been characteristic of the last part of the nineteenth century it has been the development of the program symphony and the symphonic poem. Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky in Russia, Smetana in Bohemia, Saint-Saens and Franck in France, and Richard Strauss in Germany are some of the bigger men who have proved him to be right by following his example; and so they have justified him more thoroughly in their works than he was able to do in his own. If we ask why he so often failed to justify himself in his own music, the answer comes in the fact that he was primarily a theorist as regards musical composition; his inspiration came from outside, and was artificially attached, as it were, to music, and worked out in terms of sound according to a prearranged system."

The world is just beginning to get the measure of Liszt's genius, says the critic of the New York *Evening Post*, adding these observations at the end of an adequate survey:

"Some of his achievements are still virtually unexploited, notably his church and organ compositions, and his literary works, a rich storehouse of wit and wisdom of which even his biographers have not availed themselves—there is so much to be said about him! Nor has the musical world as yet learned the lesson he set by tolerating and helping all, even his opponents. When a friend asked him why he was always, at social gatherings, genial toward his bitterest critical enemy, Dr. Hanslick, he replied: 'I know only two kinds of persons—the clever and the stupid; with the clever ones I am always glad to converse, even if our views diverge widely; the stupid ones I avoid, even when they burn incense for me.'"

WHY "BEST SELLERS" ARE DREADED

AS GOSSIP concerning the spectacular "best sellers" is about all the general public hears of the business of book-publishing, people may be pardoned for supposing that the trade is mainly a game of picking the winner. But such appears not to be the case at all. The majority of publishers rather dread the best seller, tho few can resist its fascination. One of our most distinguished publishers maintained for years that he didn't want them, says Mr. Robert S. Yard in *The Saturday Evening Post*. Mr. Yard's article is attracting a great deal of comment, because of the facts he gathers to support the contention of his title that publishing is "The Worst Business in the World." His main thesis is that it is made the worst by fiction and other books necessarily restricted to a time-limit of sales. The backbone of every publishing-house, he maintains, is its list of books for which there is a steady demand year in and year out. Nothing seems to be more mercurial than the best seller. It might be figured as a sort of Proteus, taking a constantly changing shape. Further light is shed on this truth by Mr. Frederick Hood, "an expert on all grades of sellers in the book line," connected with a leading New York firm. In an interview published in the New York *Sun* he looks upon the best seller as "one of the most difficult problems to deal with from the distributors' point of view." Thus:

"'A best seller is the hardest thing in the world to pick,' he said, 'and it is about the most variable quantity under the sun.'

"'But what is the best seller?' he was asked.

"'I can't give you a guaranteed record of the day's book-shop business for the whole United States,' he replied with a slight smile, 'but our reports show that from September 25 down to a day or so ago "The Winning of Barbara Worth," by Harold Bell Wright, was far in advance of its nearest competitor. It also headed the list during August, altho during the first three weeks of September it dropt to second place, its successful rival being Chambers' "The Common Law."

"'"Queed," by Henry Sydnor Harrison, headed the list in

July, and that is the book which, from all present indications, will be the best seller for November and December. But the whole thing is as uncertain as New England weather. A book that no one has as yet heard of except as an item on a publisher's list may suddenly leap into the lime-light to the utter confusion of critics and order lists.'

"In reply to the question as to what books had the best average sale for the period of the last twelve months Mr. Hood smiled again.

"'That is easily answered,' he said. '"The Rosary," by Florence Barclay, is easily the best seller of the year, altho this is the second year. It is in fact the best seller we have ever handled. It bids fair to join the ranks of the steady sellers for some time to come.'

"'And why do you think——'

"But Mr. Hood interrupted with a gesture of horrified protest.

"'I know what you are about to ask, and I can not answer it. No one can explain why a best seller is. It simply happens. I may be wrong about "Queed," but I hope I'm not. There is "The Grain of Dust," by David Graham Phillips, for instance. It was the best seller during the month of May, and since then it hasn't been among the first ten.'"

If the best seller recedes, one month here and another month there, the impatience of the "distinguished publisher" is well warranted. Mr. Yard in his article quotes this publisher as saying that they were "too expensive," and consequently he couldn't afford them. He answered the challenge this way:

"'It is easily proved. Here, hand me that bit of paper and let us make some figures. Let us assume a novel of 400 pages, illustrated with drawings by one of the high-priced illustrators. Let us assume that it eventually sells 100,000 copies and that our first edition was 10,000. It will figure up something like this:

Five original drawings at $150	$750
Composition and plates at $1 a page	400
Cover dies	25
Paper for 10,000 covers	500
Printing text and illustrations	300
Binding 10,000 at 11 cents	1,100
Total	$3,075

Or 30¾ cents a book.

"'Succeeding printings will cost at the same rate—less, of course, the first costs, drawings, plates, and dies—19 cents a book, or an average of 20.1 cents a book for the total sale. The showing then will be:

Cost of manufacture	$0.201
Author's royalty at 20 per cent. of price, $1.50	.30
Cost of doing business 28 per cent. of income	.224
Special advertising campaign	.05
	$0.775
Deducted from average price received	.80
Leaves average net profit on each book	$0.025

"'If the best seller scores a hundred thousand in the course of its run—say, two years—the total net profit will be $2,500. I'm quite aware that most persons believe that the publisher gets many times that profit out of it, but these are the facts. To get the author's returns, of course, you have only to multiply the total sale by the royalty. In the above instance it would be $30,000.

"'So you see there's no profit in it for us—and what's the use? Besides yielding no profit it actually hogs the whole attention of the house to the exclusion of the other and really important books—the books that bulked together really make profit and the books that carry the dignity and the prestige and the power and the influence of the house. It eclipses them all.'"

This, says Mr. Yard, accurately represents the state of affairs eight or ten years ago, "just before the collapse of the 'crazy period,' when publishers of all degrees were spending their profits in rash advertising under the temporary delusion that 'books are like everything else; advertise enough and they'll sell to any amount.'" Conditions have somewhat bettered since then:

"But even before the betterment the publisher quoted greatly modified his point of view. He found that even without profit a large seller is a mighty good thing to possess.

"In the first place it is the best possible trade leader. The salesman who has a heavy-selling novel on his list is eagerly greeted in every bookshop and finds it much easier to sell down his whole list than if he had no big specialty to make him welcome. I have heard salesmen value this as high as 20 per cent., meaning that the big seller at the top would tend to increase the sales of the rest of the list by that large proportion. . . . . . .

"In the second place, it is the best kind of an author-getter. There is at least one author on your list who is receiving handsome royalties, and who consequently is sounding your praises widely and continuously. Authors of novels besiege the offices of the publishers of a best seller under the impression that he possesses some occult power to make novels sell; at worst, they see his advertising and speak of him admiringly as a heavy advertiser, which is a profitable reputation to possess. Successful authors of all kinds of books are the easier to approach."

Mr. Frank Scott, president of the Century Company, presents a contrast to the conservative publisher above. He tells a *Sun* reporter that he likes the excitement of a best seller:

"There is a certain appeal to the dramatic instinct in the circumstances attending the career of a best seller, which have an exhilarating effect upon the ordinary routine of business life. I would be glad to have at least two a year. They really don't interfere at all with the steady list if they are properly managed, and they seem something in the nature of a windfall."

THE "NIGHTMARE" OF BOOKS

THE STORY that the Calif Omar caused the burning of the library at Alexandria has caused numberless sighs of regret that so many priceless treasures were thus lost to the world. But now it seems this very story is declared a fable, and that fact causes a leading man of letters to draw a deeper sigh. Mr. Edmund Gosse it is who says he is "sorry to learn it," for he thinks we need a precedent of just that kind. His courage to speak was given him by Lord Rosebery, who confest the other day to "hideous depression" at the enormous mass of dead books confronting him in public libraries. He called the Mitchell Library in Glasgow, where he spoke at the opening of a new building, a "cemetery of books," because most of them he declared were dead. The Mitchell Library, the largest in Scotland, has 180,000 volumes, and when Lord Rosebery was told this fact it seemed to weigh as heavily on his spirits as tho the whole mass was heaped upon them. After making this confession, *The Morning Post* (London) tells us, Lord Rosebery went on:

"I should like to ask . . . how many really living books there are in all the Mitchell Library? How many time-proof books—I should rather call them weather-proof books—are there . . . ? You have told me it is 180,000 books. This morning I asked the Lord Provost if there were not 100,000 that nobody ever asked for, and he declined diplomatically to reply, but if it be true and the percentage of living books be exceedingly small—and I am afraid we must all agree that it is very small, we can not test the life of a book till after two or three generations have passed—if the number of living books is exceedingly small in proportion to the whole, what a huge cemetery of dead books or books half-alive is represented by a great library like this. Of course, some of them are absolutely dead books that no human being out of a madhouse would ask for. Some are semiliving, some strayed reveler or wandering student may ask for them at some heedless or too curious a moment.

"The depressing thought to me in entering a great library of that kind is that in the main most of the books are dead. Their barren backs, as it were, appeal for some one to come and take down and rescue them from the passive collection of dust and neglect into which most of them have deservedly fallen. My Lord, that is not the only depressing aspect from which I see these libraries when I look at them. I think of all the hopes and all the aspirations of the authors who wrote them. To each book there is attached an author whose life may have been crowned by the production of that book, but how many baffled ambitions, disappointed hopes, crushed aspirations are represented by each shelf of books in the Mitchell Library?

"Think of that long procession of baffled hopes, of literary aspirations, marching onward to the inevitable grave—the young author who drops his first sonnet or his first article into the collecting-box of his local newspaper or the man who has given his whole life to a publication on an abstract subject for which nobody cares a button. Just think what a great mass of disappointment, what a mass of wrecked hopes and lives is represented by a public library. Here you have folios which our generation can not handle, novels as vapid as soda-water which has been open for a week—by the by you said you have no novels—(the Lord Provost: 'Very few.')—and those only of the best, of course, none of those cutthroat stories which lead youth to crime—novels as vapid as soda-water, bales of sermons which have given satisfaction to no one but their authors, collections of political speeches even more evanescent than the sermons, bales of forgotten science, superseded history, biographies of people that nobody cares about—all these are the staple of the public library."

A "HIDEOUSLY DEPRESSED" READER.

Lord Rosebery leaving the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, with the Lord Provost, Sir A. McInnes Shaw. The new library, the pride of Glasgow, seemed to the ex-premier only a "cemetery of books" that gave him a "hideous depression," because most of the books were "dead."

Mr. Gosse, who was a few years ago elected librarian of the House of Lords, draws courage from one of the noble figures whom he is paid to serve to concur, and recommends an "immense public destruction of books." He adds that "the mixt and doubtful blessing of the Carnegie libraries, scattered all over the country, has made the superfluity of printed matters an absolute nightmare." Mr. Gosse is a collector of rare books, and his idea of a library seems to be colored by that passion. Thus:

"Let me have the audacity to say that I am, and have long been, in favor of an enormous destruction of printed books. I believe in selected and concentrated libraries. The most exquisite and probably the most valuable private collection in England is contained within the drawing-room of a small house in London. This includes nothing which is not a masterpiece of condition, of rarity, of quintessential literary value. Here we have, of course, excess in a direction opposed to the huge aggregations of the Carnegie libraries. I do not wish to see all public libraries turned into jewel-boxes. But something must be done in that sense; we must start a tendency toward concentration and selection, or else librarians will go mad, and the public, face to face with these gigantic masses of rubbish, will give up reading altogether. Why should a printed book be considered a sacrosanct object? Why should it not enjoy its hour or its day of usefulness, and then disappear?"

Of course a great many views get themselves exprest in print on this theme now that it is launched from such eminent sources. A less dyspeptic writer in *The Daily Mail* (London) is willing to "put up with all the books which the greed of publishers and the folly of authors produce." He finds "room in the world for us and them," and at the same time comforts himself that "no clamorous advertisement can force them upon the notice of the wise man." On the other hand, if destruction is to be, who, asks this writer, "is there confident enough in his own power of discrimination to undertake the office?"

"Nobody would trust Lord Rosebery or Mr. Gosse with so delicate a task. The truth is, we do not want another to make choice for us. It is one of the puzzles of literature that criticism is always hazardous, and that what appears to one the lightest trash is for another poetry pure and undefiled. And as the destroyer would be, no doubt, a public functionary, he would perforce follow the public lead. He would look no further than the suffrages of the people. In his eyes the established reputation would seem unassailable. His best guide would be a constant advertisement. If we look back over the past, we can readily imagine some of the mistakes he would have made. He would have sacrificed Shakespeare, and kept the works of Ben Jonson for our delectation. In a later age he might have spared us Coleridge. He would cerainly have smiled with satisfaction as the works of Lamb and Hazlitt crackled on the bonfire. Byron would have been given an honored place, while Keats and Shelley would have been remembered only as hapless men, who died young. Even Walter Scott himself, had he been asked to decide, would have treasured Smollett, and let Fielding burn. Who shall decide? Not the disagreeing doctors certainly. Shall we, then, leave the fate of literature to the caprice of such as Betty Barnes, the cook, who has been thought the benefactor of our race by some because she lit her fires with unique specimens of the Elizabethan drama?"

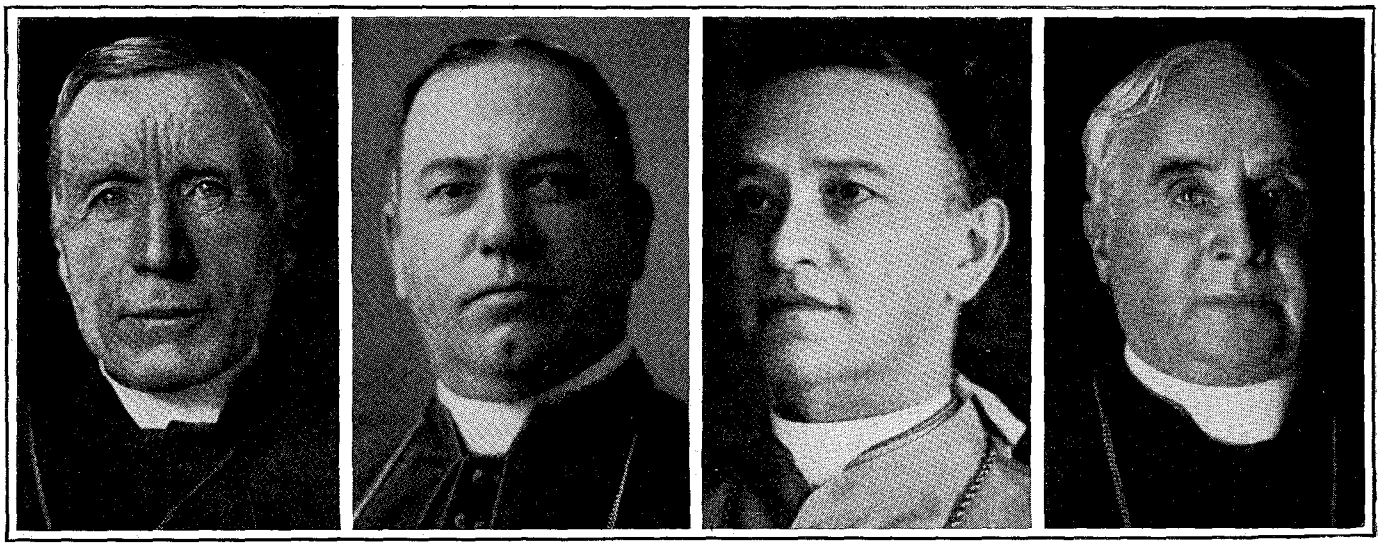
The New York *Evening Post* adds to the discussion that the objects of the strictures can only be such collections as the British Museum and the Library of Congress which "reach out for every volume that comes from the press." For—

"In them, the accumulations will sooner or later be such that destruction of part of them will be necessary on the score of space, and not over-difficulty of managing. In all other libraries there is rejection continually in the very act of selection—which is the reason for their limited usefulness to the very persons to whom a library is most valuable. Doubtless, there has never been a department store which any customer could not have shown how to reduce his stock—in accordance with his own preferences. And doubtless every department store carries some articles which turn out to be desired by nobody, and which serve the purpose of no one except their manufacturers. But this is not due to the size of the stock. It results from the imperfection of human judgment. If libraries contain too many books, the safest thing is to leave the decision of what volumes shall be discarded to the readers of the future."

The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette (London) holds the suffering of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gosse as of no great moment:

"They have learned how to pick their way, and no doubt recognize that life holds no sillier vanity than that of pretending that one has read everything of so-called classical value. But the young person who is full of the zeal for learning wastes time and energy in the vain effort to deserve what was said of Dr. Johnson, that he was fit to cope with whole libraries. He rushes madly into the mass, reads frantically, and finally allows books to destroy his brain and even his peace of mind. We are not exaggerating. Nobody will think so who realizes what ambitions a young mind entertains, and how easy it is in our great libraries to lose sight of the wood for the trees. Yet even the misuse of brain and eyes is not the greatest danger threatened by the accumulation of superfluous books. Mr. Gosse hits the real mark when he says that, unless we start a tendency toward concentration and selection, the public will give up reading altogether rather than face 'these gigantic masses of rubbish.'"

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



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AMERICA'S FUTURE REPRESENTATION IN THE SACRED COLLEGE.

"At a time when the Church in Europe is sorely beset in many places, the new appointments are a tribute to the friendly relations between church and state which are the only ones conceivable in our system."

THE NEW CARDINALS

AMERICAN CATHOLICS have long voiced their claim for more representation in the Sacred College, and naturally there is great satisfaction felt at the announcement that the Pope has selected three from the American branch of the Church to receive the red hat. Archbishop Farley of New York, Archbishop O'Connell of Boston, and Monseigneur Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington, are the men so chosen. They will be elevated to this sacred office at the Consistory held in Rome on November 27–30. The country will then have four representatives in a sense, for Monseigneur Falconio has become an American citizen since taking up his residence here. It is announced, however, that he has been recalled to Rome and will hereafter be attached to the Pope's household. This heaping of honors where honors were so long withheld concentrates attention upon the American Catholic Church, and the daily press print comment from Rome, which mentions the possibility of a future American Pope. The *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome) calls attention to the fact that after the next Consistory the Sacred College will be composed of thirty-two Italian and thirty-one foreign Cardinals, and it points out the possibility of the election of a foreign pontiff. Since the largest aggregation of Catholics in the world is to be found in the United States and its possessions, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Guam, it is not to be unexpected that American sympathizers should claim him for this country. The news is too late to print herewith the sentiments of the religious press, but a selection from the lay comment may be given, the New York *Evening Post* saying:

> "It is twenty-five years since Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore was made a member of the College of Cardinals in succession to McCloskey of New York. During that quarter of a century the Catholic population of this country has greatly increased in numbers, in wealth, and in prestige. The enlarged representation among the princes of the Church which the remarkable growth of Catholicism in this country long ago justified is sometimes supposed to have been delayed by the conflict of opposing currents within the American Church. Such controversies are apparently no longer a living issue. At any rate there is handsome compensation for the long-deferred honor in the unexpected number of American prelates upon whom the distinction has now been bestowed. The United States will now have four cardinals out of a total of seventy-three, which is not greatly out of proportion to the number of Catholics in this country. The new creations are indicative, however, of something more than the growth of Catholicism in the United States; they recognize also the larger place which this country occupies in the eye of the world. At a time when the Church in Europe is sorely beset in many places, the new appointments are a tribute to the friendly relations between church and state which are the only ones conceivable in our system."

The New York *Globe* sees in the new selections evidence of a change in European opinion regarding the relation of state and church. Fears that separation would weaken the Church are dispelled by the virility displayed by the Church in America, where absolute independence prevails. "This much the American Church in particular has done for the church general." And—

> "There has been another and even greater service by the American Church. The stock Protestant accusation against the Catholic Church has been that it could not survive in an atmosphere of freedom. Whenever liberty of thought and conscience comes in, it has been said, the Catholic Church of necessity goes out. It has not been so in America. Here the Church has more than held its own without a single prop.
>
> "It is these large services to the Church that have led the broader and more far-seeing men of the Church to favor an increase of American representation in the Consistory. We may suspect that we are at the beginning of a new period of the Church's history—one in which it will figure less as a political power of Europe and more as a spiritual power of the world at large. We talk of the parliament of the world. Something approximating to it will be created when membership in the Consistory is distributed throughout the world."

No adverse comment is noted outside the Socialist New York *Daily People*, which prints this:

> "The United States now rejoices in three more Cardinals, that is, three more men within its borders, at least two of whom —Archbishops W. H. O'Connell of Boston, and John M. Farley of New York—altho American citizens, have taken, or are about to take, the oath to protect the temporal power of the Pope '*usque ad effusionem sanguinis*' (to the shedding of blood), of course against all other temporal powers, the United States

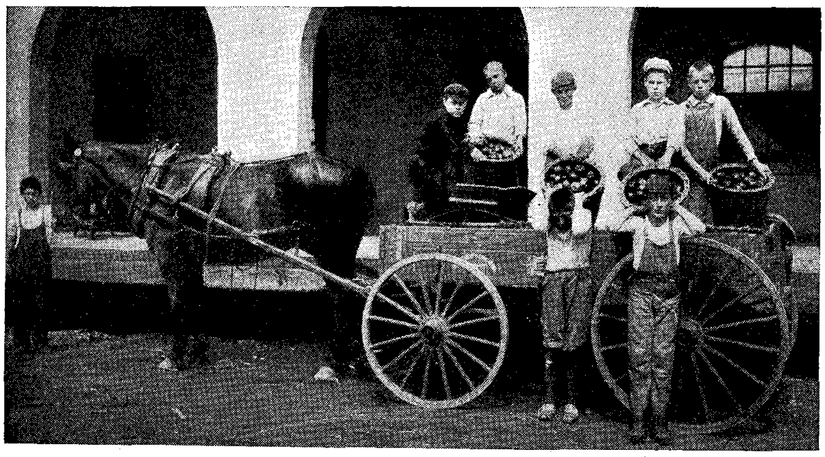
included.—And this Cardinal Gibbons considers 'a great honor to this country.'"

The papal Delegate has sent to all the archbishops and bishops of the Church his farewell word in view of his retirement and appends this:

> "In a most especial manner my thanks are due to the American hierarchy, the luster of the Catholic Church of the United States. I carry with me to Rome the best and most consoling proofs of the great religious and social work which is being successfully carried on in this vast Republic through the earnest zeal of the bishops and the efficient cooperation of their beloved clergy and faithful people. When at Rome, under the shadow of St. Peter's, tho far away from you, I shall ever remember with joy and pride this flourishing portion, now so endeared to me, of Christ's divine Church, and I shall constantly pray that God may shower in abundance upon you all his choicest gifts."

MAKING OVER GANG-LEADERS

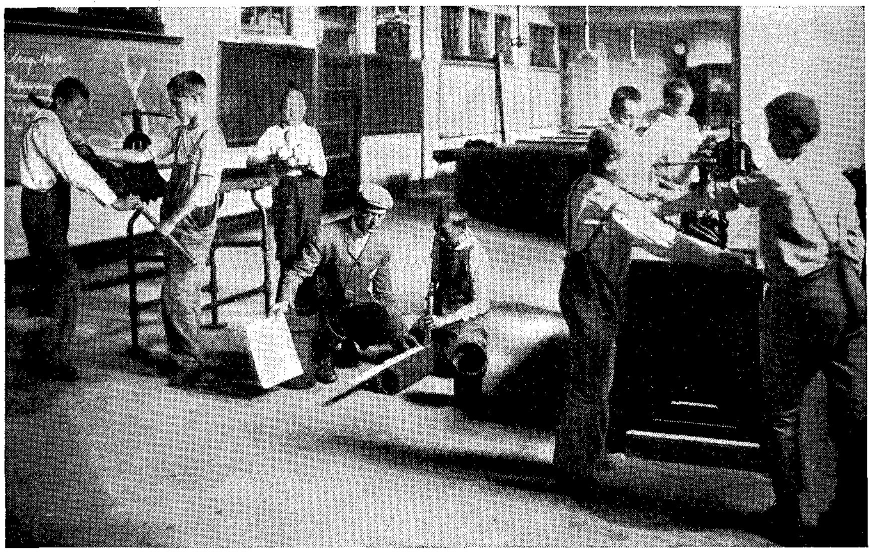
ONE HUNDRED and fifty dollars changes a street-loafer into a citizen. This is if the loafer is a boy, impressionable enough to be changed over by the "Parental School," an institution that stands between Flushing and Jamaica, and on which New York City has already expended a million. The Parental School does for a boy what his parents should have done had they been able. But as it gets its boys mainly from the families of the inefficient poor, they are so crusht beneath the burden of the daily struggle for existence that they have neither time nor ability to train their children. So the city has taken their places. Its methods must be counted successful when, of the five hundred boys which it has received during the two years of its existence, only thirty-five have been returned for breaking the parole. This is the respite after six months' good behavior granted to the boy who is committed, usually, for two years. These facts, with others of interest, form the staple of an article in *The Mother's Magazine* (Elgin, Ill.) written by Laura Crozer, who introduces us to this interesting reform effort:



FROM THE CITY STREETS TO COUNTRY LIFE AND WORK.

Every moment of the boys' time is occupied at the Parental School, for they do all the work of the school under supervision of the masters and matrons.

> "Three double cottages, the two sides separated by a fire-proof stairway which is never used except in case of need, accommodate 180 boys—thirty to a 'house.' Each group of thirty is under the control of a cottage-master and matron, and has no communication with the other groups. If two hundred boys were thrown together in a single building the worst boy would quickly become a hero, just as he was the leader of 'de gang' back in the city, as the old-time single building reform-school, that did not reform, amply proved.
>
> "Under the new arrangement he is simply encouraged to forget the past. It is not held against him, but he is taught to believe it the result of wrong ideals.
>
> "'The worse a boy is, the better he is for us,' says Principal Todd. 'A boy who has it in him to be a really resourceful gang-leader has the making of a valuable citizen if his energies are properly directed. The boy who is too lazy and ambitionless to work is a much more serious problem.'



IN THE MACHINE-SHOP.

The Parental School gives the city truant boy a chance to begin a useful trade during the months he is a prisoner here.

> "But even with this boy the school grapples. The boy who will not use his brain is often clever with his fingers, and to him the shop training, which keeps him busy half the day while lessons occupy the other half, is a solution. Every moment of his time is occupied, for the boys do all the work of the school under the supervision of the tradesmen, who are the masters of the cottages, and the matrons, their wives.
>
> "With these couples the boys find in the roomy cottages better homes than any of them have ever known. The wide entrance halls have a dining-room on one side and a reading-room on the other, while above is the dormitory with its thirty beds and the rooms of the master and matron. On the third floor are separate rooms in which boys may be quarantined under the doctor's orders, and the solitary room. Here incorrigible cases are confined if necessary, tho an equally effective punishment has been found to be the depriving a boy of his uniform.
>
> "In the basement of the cottages are the lavatories with shower-baths, the separate lockers for the boys' clothes, and a play-room for use on rainy days. The working-clothes are furnished by parents, the uniforms, blue cloth in winter and khaki in summer, by the school's tailor-shop.
>
> "The administration building contains the offices, the ten schoolrooms, the gymnasium, and the teachers' quarters, besides the plumbing and paint shops in the basement. The school is a real school where the boy catches up in his lessons so that he may be able to go back to the city school, get his working-papers, and at fourteen begin the trade for which the school lays the foundation."

The discipline comes in the routine, the fact that the boys are never for a moment idle. A special case shows how:

> "Johnnie Niblo, fresh from Grand Street, finds plenty of diversion in the ferry trip and the long street-car ride that transport him from the grimy city to a different world. As he takes what is perhaps his first walk through the open fields, up the

path from the car tracks, he catches sight of the buildings, grouped about the open square with its flagstaff, and he has his first surprize. There is no wall! Plenty of signs warn the public to keep out, but there is no outward and visible mark of the authority that keeps the boys in.

"In the office Johnnie faces Principal Todd, who examines his record and tells him to be a good boy and give his teachers as little trouble as possible. The words gain weight from the fact that the principal looks big enough to 'lick' two or three of Johnnie at once. That he never does so is due as much to conviction as to the laws of the State.

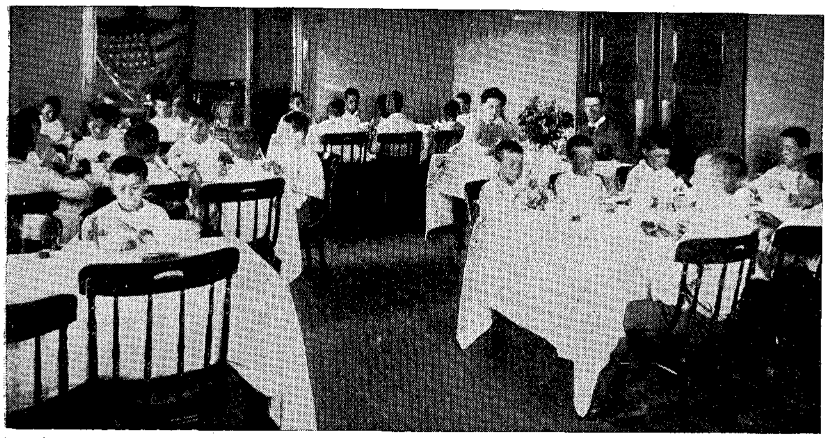


TABLE MANNERS NOT OVERLOOKED.

The house-matron of the Parental School begins at once with a boy and teaches him how to use a knife, fork, and napkin.

"'These boys are used to kicks and cuffs at home, and it would take severe punishment of that kind to have any effect on them,' he says. 'We try to show them at every hand that the old order has changed, and that they are expected to change with it. They are under a new dispensation, and are sent here for help, and not for punishment.'

"So John, still in the custody of the attendance officer who brought him out from the city, goes to one of the cottages, wherever there happens to be a vacancy. His first custodian, therefore, is the matron of the cottage, whose blue cotton dress, tho always clean, is more nearly akin to Grand Street than anything else in the school. She is accustomed to taking boy after boy, teaching him to brush his teeth and use a napkin, and sending him back into the world with a little more respect for himself. The house master, too, tho clothed with authority, is, after all, a tradesman, the very kind of master-workman that the boy himself may some day hope to become. The home atmosphere they give the boys, while better than any to which they have been accustomed, is not too rarefied for them to appreciate. And there is no condescension in it.

"So Johnnie, introduced to his own bed and locker, his own brush and comb, towel and tooth-brush, and still tingling from his first shower-bath, sits down to a supper of bread and milk, baked apple, and gingerbread. He reads one of the house story-books during study hour, since he has as yet no lessons, and by eight o'clock he is for the first time in his life between the clean sheets of a bed which he has all to himself."

The day is employed in work in the forenoon and study in the afternoon. As the school does its own baking, Johnny has a chance to fit himself for work in a bakery or restaurant kitchen, when he is off his parole. Some of the disciplinary measures are worth attention:

"In the early days of the school there were many desertions in spite of watching. Then Principal Todd began his system of holding a house responsible for the conduct of its members. When thirty boys have stood at attention during the better part of an afternoon, because of the misdoings of one of its members, that member's reform is assured. Not only did the desertions cease, but several offenders, caught in the act by their house-mates, went up and 'snitched on theirselves.' Their punishment was sure and immediate, but it was easier to endure than that form of boycott which boys understand so well how to inflict upon each other.

"So there were plenty of hands to push Johnny into line, and plenty of whispers to hurry him during that first day while he learned that instead of being a hero to his house a bad boy was regarded as a dangerous nuisance.

"At 4:15 there are several games of ball out on the diamond, each house playing among its own members. Supper is at half-past five, and after that came another donning of uniforms, and to the fife and drum the different companies marched away to form a hollow square about the flag, under the commands of the captains, for even the house-masters marched in the ranks.

"'A East, present or accounted for,' reported the captain of that house to the officer of the day.

"'A West, present or accounted for,' the report went on.

"At the command of 'Parade Rest,' the straight lines of khaki-clad figures stood at ease with the sunlight glinting on their shining buttons, while the cadet band played a new selection that was much appreciated in the ranks. Then came the distribution of mail to each house, and then the boys sang the Star Spangled Banner as the flag came fluttering down.

"Study hour left John ready for bed at eight, after a day that had held not one idle or uninteresting moment. Something always had to be done, something that depended on him. There was no hurry, but neither was there any let up.

"After a week or so, when strained nerves had begun to quiet down under the plentiful food and sleep, he began to enjoy his work and to count up the days to the time of his parole, and even to the day when he might leave school altogether, and begin to get money for what he did."

WHY YOUNG MEN GO WRONG

THE POLICE COURTS in New York City bear disquieting testimony to the truth of some of Mr. William Allen White's strictures upon modern education printed in our issue of November 4. Boys and young men are becoming criminals or misdemeanants for one among other reasons because their education has given them a distaste for manual labor. *The Christian Advocate* (New York) gives a summary of the pronouncements of Judge Thomas C. O'Sullivan, of the Court of General Sessions, with some comments thereon:

"One of the remarkable features of the criminal classes to-day in the city of New York is the youthfulness of a large proportion of the offenders. All the judges in General Sessions have noticed this and have commented upon the fact that in most instances the *young men* caught in the net are *the sons of respectable and hard-working parents*. The Judge testifies as follows: 'I have talked with the parents of many of these young offenders, and I have been told that, as a rule, the prisoners have attended school until they were sixteen or seventeen. Very few of them have ever worked steadily at any occupation. With but one or two exceptions they never have undertaken to learn a trade. . . . Many of these young criminals are from the immigrant stock, but there are many whose names suggest an American extraction.'

"Here follows something that all parents should consider: '*Parents have become accustomed to living beyond their means and the ease and plenty they have grown used to they have encouraged their sons to expect, as a natural thing. . . . Young men brought up comfortably dislike to engage in manual labor. . . .* I assert that in our schools not enough emphasis is put on the child's responsibility to God.'

"Judge O'Sullivan states that out of nearly two hundred criminals he has put on probation only about ten have gone wrong.

"Summing up, he says that the chief causes of the appalling increase of crime among young men are:

"A lack of religious or moral instruction in the schools.

"Reduced wages, which have deprived parents and their children of former comforts or luxuries.

"A disinclination on the part of young men to work, partly because of their having been spoiled at home and partly because of their own realization of the inadequacy of the wages they will get in the trades.

"Bad associations on the streets at night.

"He says crime in New York would be greatly lessened if every street was as well lighted as Fifth Avenue."

The Encyclopaedia Britannica

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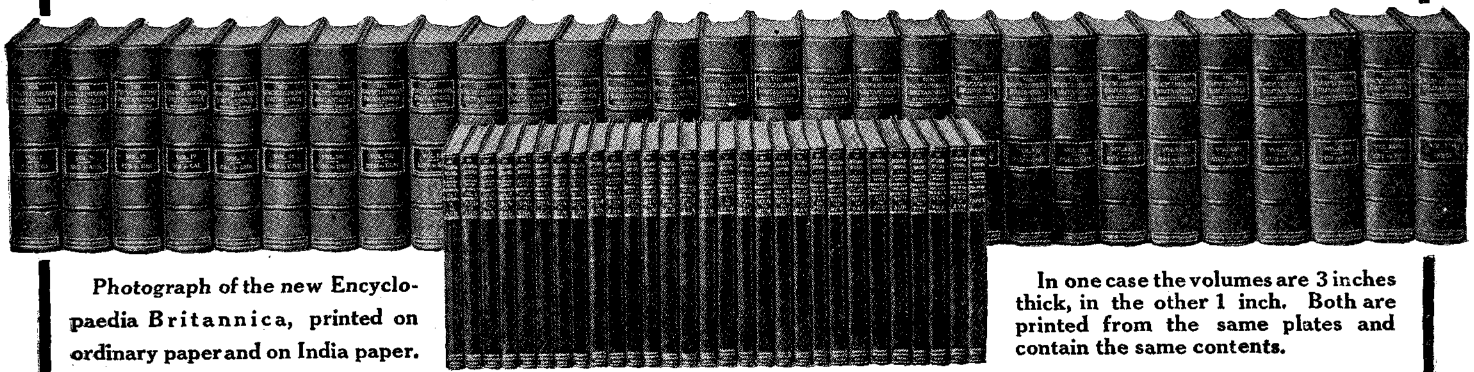

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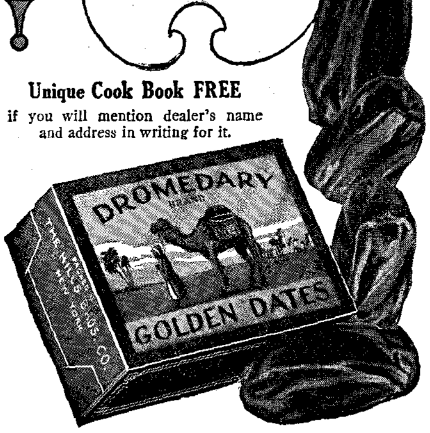

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

CLARENDON THE STATESMAN

Craik, Sir Henry. The Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 294, 343. New York: The Macmillan Co. $5.50 net.

The history of England from the accession of Charles I. to the days of Charles II. presents a checkered picture of conflicting political elements, Puritans and Cavaliers, Episcopalians and Nonconformists, Royalists and Roundheads. The commotions of the time acted like the shaking of a bowl of pebbles which not only rounds and polishes the stones but brings the big ones to the top. Among these was Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, a man cold, calculating, sagacious, and strong-willed, who acted under the impulsion of two passions—loyalty to the monarchy and devotion to the established church. Yet he was capable sometimes of atrocious meanness, as in the case of his daughter and the Duke of York. Added to this was a love of power and an austerity of life which excited the scoffs and hatred of the dissolute Restoration court. Amid a number of brilliant contemporaries eminent both in literature and politics he held his position until betrayed by intrigue and the ingratitude of his king.

In writing his life, Sir Henry Craik has been very happy in keeping the reader's mind concentrated on Hyde and, as in skilful portraits, putting other figures with a few dexterous and characteristic touches in the background. Pym, Cromwell, Hampden, even Falkland are but accessories and only employed to emphasize or illustrate the acts and character of the central figure.

Edward Hyde, afterward Earl of Clarendon and Lord High Chancellor, was born on his father's estate in Wiltshire, not far from Salisbury. Dinton, his birthplace, reflected, at its best, the peace and restfulness of English country life, which he always loved. His father as a country squire was a leader and a guide to the neighborhood. "The venerable and stately church stood at his door." "Hyde's boyhood breathed the very atmosphere of the squire's hall and the parson's vicarage—both at their best." With a view to his taking Holy Orders he was sent to Oxford in 1622, but eventually chose the law as his profession and went to London in 1625 with his uncle, Treasurer of the Middle Temple, to begin his studies, being then in his seventeenth year. Altho interrupted by sickness in his law education for a year, he afterward resumed his preparation for the bar, and meanwhile saw a good deal of the world, altho as he says "when he did indulge himself in the liberty it was without any signal debauchery, and not without some hours every day, at least every night, spent among his books."

Such was the blameless tenor of his youth and early manhood until he entered Parliament in 1640. It was a time when the House was disputing with the King, Charles I., the question of Subsidies and Ship-money. Hyde at first took the popular side, but turned Royalist when he thought the monarchy was being assailed; and the deadlock became so tense between the parliamentary parties that the King summoned the Commons and dissolved them after a session of three weeks. Pym, Hampden, and Oliver Cromwell were members of that ominous Parliament. Hyde was one of the committee who decreed the illegality of Ship-money, and next appears appointed with several others to frame charges against Strafford. It is not known that he approved of the Attainder Bill against Strafford, tho he did not openly oppose it. This was characteristic of his cautious selfishness. Yet through all the King's ill-judged attempts to force the hand of the Commons he remained faithful to his sovereign and espoused his cause until the routs of Marston Moor and Naseby. As he had headed the Royalists in Parliament, and had been knighted, and made Chancellor of the Exchequer and Privy Councilor in 1642, so, after Edgehill, the first great battle of the Civil War, he had prudently returned to Jersey and spent two years in writing the first chapter of his "History of the Civil War." When Charles I., "the Great Delinquent," was put to death Hyde "amidst his grief for the loss of a master to whose faults he was not blind, but to whose person he was passionately attached, found himself immersed in increasingly irksome duties at the exiled seat of his successor." Of Charles I. he wrote:

> "He was the worthiest gentleman, the best master, the best friend, the best husband, the best father, and the best Christian that the age in which he lived produced. And if he was not the best king, if he were without some parts and qualities which have made some kings great and happy, no other prince was ever unhappy who was possest of half his virtues and endowments and so much without any kind of vice."

The Earl of Clarendon returned from exile with Charles II. after the death of the Protector in September, 1658. He then took his seat in the House of Lords as Lord Chancellor with "a general acceptation and respect." But he could not stand against the force of intrigue in the corrupt court of the third Stuart, and eventually Charles II. signed his name to Clarendon's degradation from his office, which resulted in the banishment of the strongest and noblest, if the narrowest yet most consistent, Royalist that figured in that period of debate and injustice. He died at Rouen, December 9, 1674. The great "Man of Action," the "true Englishman" Bishop Burnet styles him, while Evelyn speaks of him as "of a jolly temper of the old English fashion," and the words of Pepys are immortal:

> "I am made in love with my Lord Chancellor for he do comprehend and speak out well, and with the greatest ease and authority, that ever I saw man in my life. I did never observe how much easier a man do speak when he knows all the company to be below him, than in him."

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(*Continued on page* 860)

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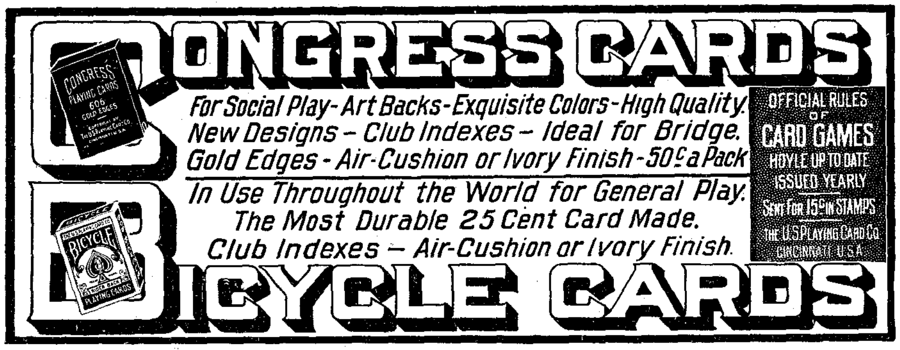
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(Continued from page 858)

tried the steadiest minds and the clearest judgments. Sir Henry Craik's work is much aided by the series of beautiful portraits in photogravure and the complete index with which it is furnished.

GOETHE'S WOMEN FRIENDS

Crawford, Mary Caroline. Goethe and His Woman Friends. Pp. 446. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. $3.

Germany's greatest poet was essentially a lover of women; how much of that love was platonic has been the subject of much discussion. The present author maintains that the only foundation in fact, for charges made against him, lies in the poet's own words, and, because he was a "Poet," even his own words should not be used against him. "Here was a man of such overflowing lovingness and such extraordinary personal magnetism that all who knew him surrendered to his charm." "He could not help loving but, since he preferred to be passively hampered by a wounded heart rather than actively hampered by a superfluous wife, he loved and rode away." Loving one woman, he always had to have another to whom to confide his passion, and that multiplied perceptibly the names of the women whom his letters and works have made famous.

The description of his boyhood home life makes us love and revere the cheerful little mother who, all her life, held him first in her heart and pride; it also makes less understandable his evident neglect in giving her so little of his time and thoughtful attention. It would be impossible to give even a cursory glance to the long list of his loved ones, for he was always in love with at least one. In speech he was superlative, and passionate in expression, so that letters written even to Augusta von Stolberg, whom he never saw, would have, from their tone, convinced the ordinary reader of most intimate and passionate experience. In every case, the woman singled out for special attention was a creature of fine and strong character.

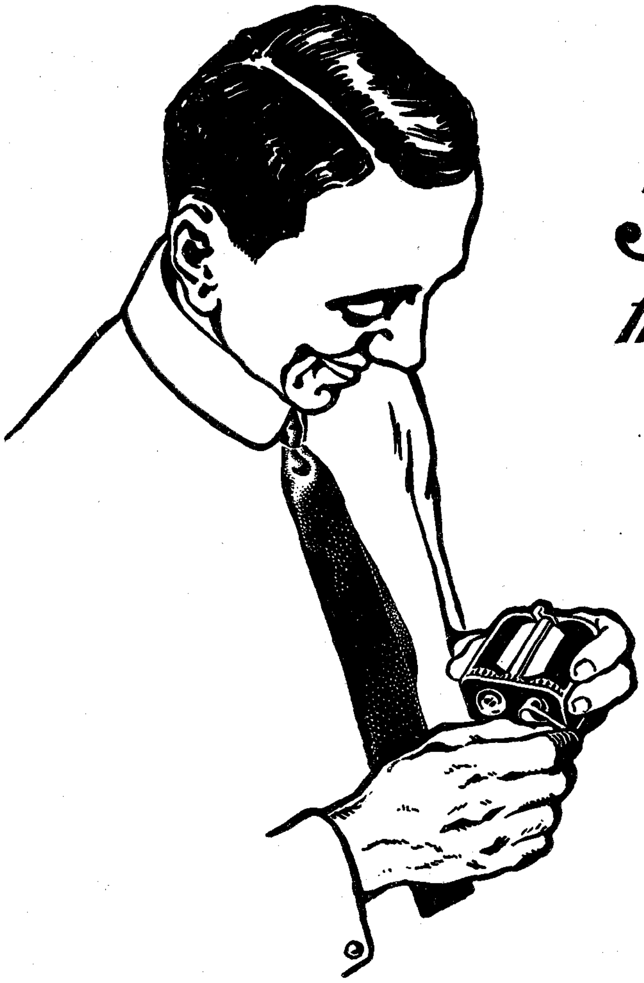
After reading the description of all his love episodes, from Katherine, Frederika, and Lili to Angelica Kaufmann, Bettina, and his latest loves, we feel that the author has no doubt of the uprightness of his actions except in the ten years when Frau von Stein absorbed his entire existence, and his tardy marriage with Christiane, the faithful little mother of his children. This faith on the part of Miss Crawford and her evident care in making the book complete and authentic make the contents alluring as well as instructive.

THE DRAMA IN THE TUDOR AGE

Brooke, C. F. Tucker. The Tudor Drama. 8vo, pp. 461. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

This convenient handbook for the general reader and student of literature is more ambitious than its title; it really gives the history of the English drama from its beginning in liturgical plays to the culmination just before the retirement of Shakespeare. Many readers will doubtless wonder why Mr. Brooke adds to the already voluminous writings about Shakespeare's predecessors and contemporaries. He has no new facts to add, no new point of view, no novel method of treatment. His only

(Continued on page 862)



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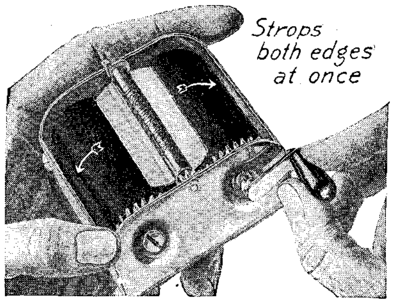

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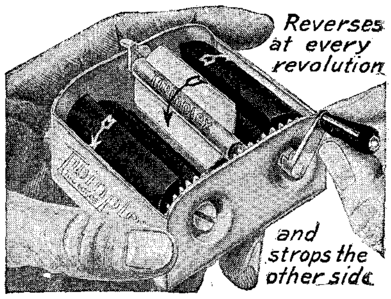

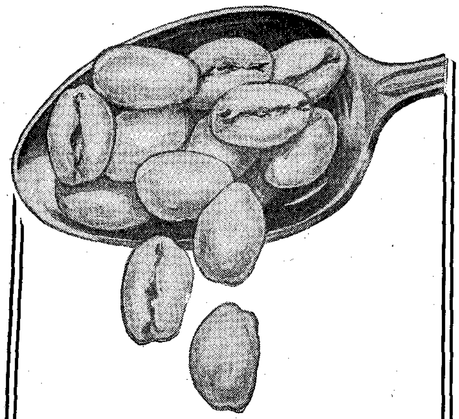

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(*Continued from page* 860)

justification is that he embodies in his narrative recent critical opinion concerning the genesis and development of the types and forms familiar in Elizabethan drama, with due emphasis on foreign and native elements.

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ANOTHER SCHAFF-HERZOG VOLUME

The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Vol. xi. Son of Man–Tremellius. Pp. 504. Funk & Wagnalls Co.

This volume furnishes another proof of the high quality and immense value of this encyclopedia. The range of its interests is truly astonishing, and its articles are up to date, and written with succinctness and care. A few pleasant surprizes are sprung, such as the article on Stenography and Church History; and the brief but careful discussion of Total Abstinence will be welcome in many quarters. As it happens, several countries come up for treatment—Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria—special attention being paid to the historical progress of the Church. Not the least valuable feature of the encyclopedia continues to be the biographies, whether of the living, as Speer and Stalker, or of the dead, as Spurgeon and Talmage, Dean Stanley and Archbishop Tait, Swedenborg and Tauler, Strauss and Thomas Aquinas, Tischendorf and Tregelles. The most modern as well as the most ancient movements receive attention; for example, Spiritualism, Theosophy, the Student Volunteer Movement. The needs alike of the historical and theological students are considered, as in the articles on Tractarianism, Symbolics, Transubstantiation, and very many others. The articles are always in the best of hands: Dalman writes on the Synagog, and Strack on the Talmud. Perspective is almost always observed, tho we can not help thinking that the excellent article on Tammuz is proportionally too long. Some of the longer articles contain an immense amount of valuable and carefully sifted information; see the very complete and informing article on Sunday-schools, and the unusually exhaustive article on Theological Seminaries, the prefatory note to which shows the scrupulous care with which the editors have compiled their information.

BABYLONIAN RELIGIONS

Jastrow, Morris, Jr., Ph.D. Aspects of Religious Belief and Practice in Babylonia and Assyria. 12mo, pp. 496. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

This latest volume in what has become known as the "American Hibbert Lectures" on the history of religions, the ninth in the series, is destined to take high rank among such works and to excite much favorable comment and some criticism. While covering much the same ground as the author's "History of the Religion of Assyria and Babylonia," and of his enlarged German edition of the same, the present volume differs in that it uses much matter not available for the earlier works, and covers the subject in a way more popular and less technical. There is now no excuse except lack of interest for ignorance respecting this intensely interesting subject. This fact is the more emphatic since "popular" treatment in Jastrow's hands does not involve a lowering of the standard of scholarship.

Notable results reached are the admission that there was a "Sumerian" language, the affirmation that Akkadians were Semites, and the statement that the soul of an animal sacrified to obtain omens was believed in and became identical with the soul of a deity (questionable). The treatment of divination is distinguished as a very able contribution (parts of which will, however, require scrutiny) to the general subject, while the discussion of temples and cults is a very conclusive summing up of the data. Dr. Jastrow is an advocate of the extreme low dating of the earlier events in the early history of these peoples, and here reaches conclusions which will undoubtedly have to be modified. The illustrations are apt and beyond praise.

Uncorrected typographic errors are "Assyarian" (p. 42), and "Boghaz-Kevi" (p. 191).

WAGES IN AMERICA

Nearing, Scott. Wages in the United States. A Study of State and Federal Wage Statistics. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 220. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

American students of social economy have been much embarrassed by the lack of any recent and accurate knowledge of what wages in the United States really are. As the basis of much theory, not to say practical effort, rested on such knowledge, any test of philosophy was difficult until such general information was collected. Therefore Professor Nearing concluded to attempt it, and the results of his effort are here presented. The book is therefore a mine of facts upon which to base studies looking toward betterment of wage-earners, and it would seem to be necessary to the library of every sociologist and would-be reformer. The pages bristle with tables of statistics classified geographically by States, and also industrially. Finally they are summarized for the whole country. The boiled-down fact of general interest on the last page is, that three-quarters of the adult males and nineteen-twentieths of the adult females in the United States who are working for wages actually earn less than $600 a year each.

PRESENT CHEMICAL PROBLEMS

Duncan, Robert Kennedy. Some Chemical Problems of To-Day. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 254. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. $2 net.

Professor Duncan is a director of researches in industrial chemistry at the University of Pittsburg and also at the University of Kansas, and keeps abreast, if not a little in advance of, the progress of his science. He has the ability to write of this progress in a style easily understood and very attractive to any one who cares to read of such matters. His preface may be commended to every young chemist for its suggestions as to new fields where investigation is needed in view of practical applications of chemistry to daily life and

(*Continued on page* 864)

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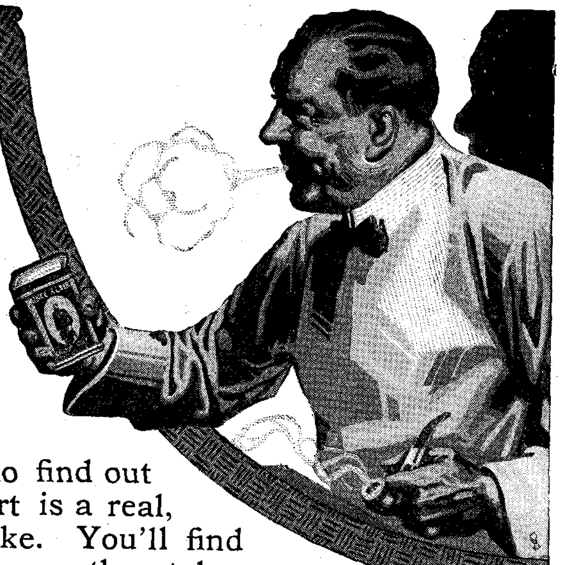

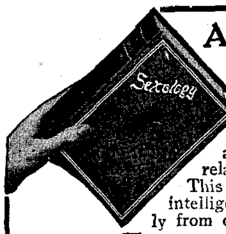

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(*Continued from page* 862)

promising substantial rewards. It is amazing how many openings exist. "The Question of the Atom" is taken up and the answer involves some novel and very curious information about radioactivity that is not at all generally known. Another chapter enlarges upon the same theme, and leads to a discussion of "the chemical interpretation of life," in which no one can follow the author without astonishment at the breadth of thought it opens up. "The Beginning of Things" is an account of the new school of physicists who assert that the familiar Laplacian explanation of the origin of our solar system won't do at all; and a brief and lucid statement of what they offer in exchange for the discarded hypothesis. It, again, will set a man thinking. Chemists will find much more of special interest in this book, which is well worth any one's careful reading. Unfortunately, however, the pleasure of perusal is sadly marred by errors in proof-reading which can only be called disgraceful in their carelessness.

AUTUMN FICTION

Carleton, Katharine. Dorothy, the Motor Girl. Pp. 386. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

This is a new book by a new writer, and especially adapted for young girls or for young people of both sexes. The whole story revolves around one sweet little sixteen-year-old maiden, her friends and family, and chronicles the plans and events that follow her winning a beautiful automobile as a prize in a book-guessing contest. The story is wholesome and sweet—the young people "well bred," and the general trend "uplifting" and instructive.

Story-book children are apt to seem abnormally good and clever, but the description of their fun with their motor and at their various parties is so detailed that many a young reader will be inspired to go and do likewise. Incidentally the illustrations and the descriptions of the historical places of interest visited on their vacation trip are instructive and interesting. The little tragedy at the crisis of the story brings out the strength that lies in love and faith and proves most clearly that "Virtue is its own reward."

Vaka, Demetra. In the Shadow of Islam. Pp. 315. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Here is a novel whose Turkish background and characters will attract more attention because of Turkey's present prominence than on its own merits. The story is a strange combination of romance and an attempt to represent the "Young Turk" movement. The heroine, Milicent Grey, is a young college graduate with ambition for "reforms," who accepts an invitation to visit Constantinople and there falls in love with a Turk. The book reads easily, and the author's technic is good, but the story does not get anywhere nor leave much for the mind to treasure. The best part is the opportunity given to contrast the European and Asiatic points of view, not to mention the author's description of Oriental intrigue and splendor.

Webster, Jean. "Just Patty." Pp. 342. New York: The Century Co. $1.20 net

Patty is not a new friend to the reading public, but a girl who is well known and very much liked. In these chronicles of her

(*Continued on page* 866)

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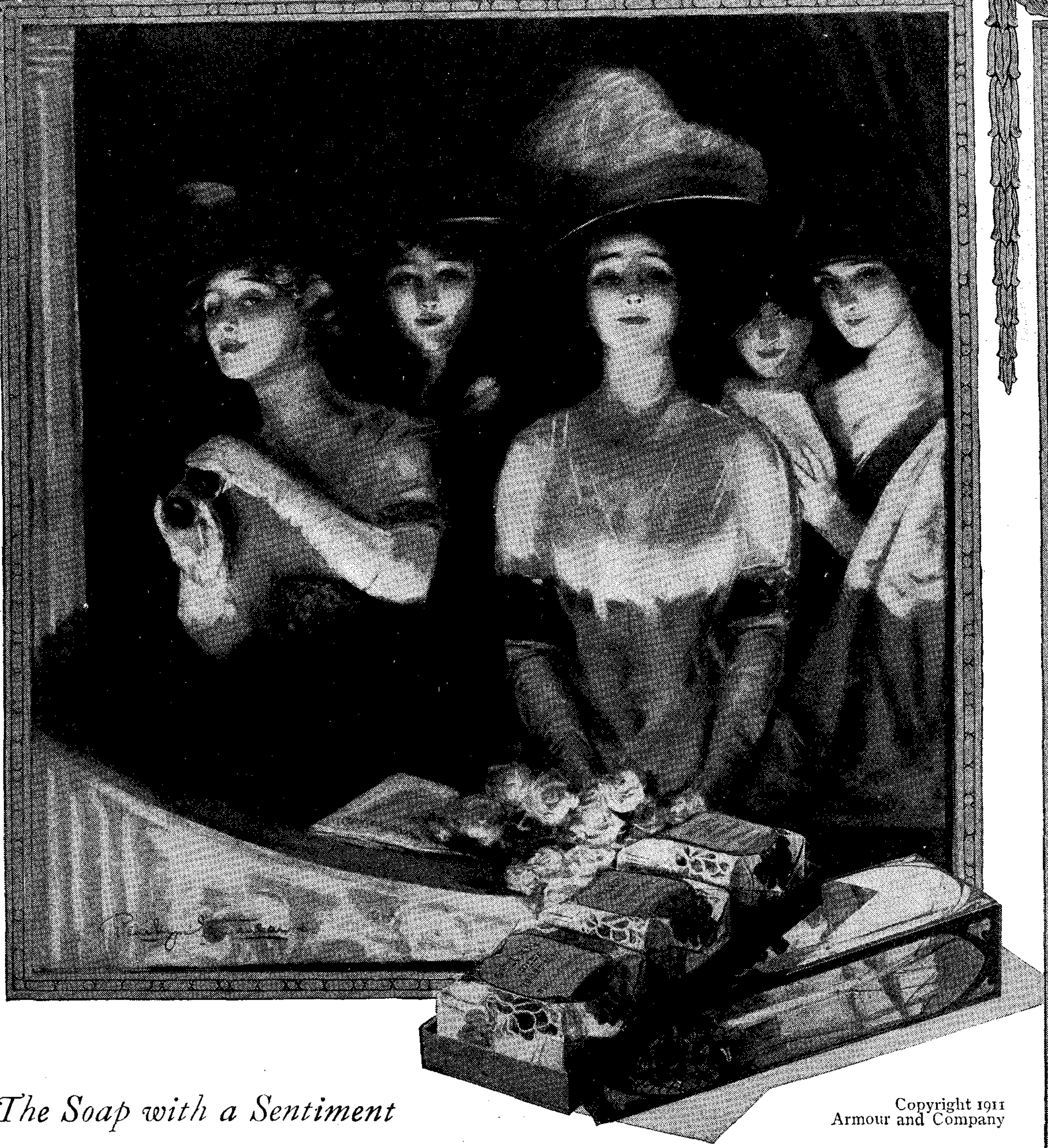

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(*Continued from page* 864)

fun and experiences at St. Ursula's boarding-school, we find her the same lovable, mischievous, wholesome little soul as ever. She is a problem to her teachers, a leader among the girls, and the instigator of more scrapes than a few, but she never does a mean thing and, when caught, faces the the results of her frolic and thoughtlessness truthfully and fearlessly. Miss Webster writes with a sympathy and comprehension that indicates real experience and, while she writes for girls, does not fail to charm all ages. Each chapter chronicles some episode, complete in itself, and side by side with delicious bubbling humor we find thoughtful, womanly instincts suggestively illustrated. It is the kind of book to give our girls—clean, wholesome, and refreshing.

Van Saanen, Marie Louise. The Blind Who See. Pp. 411. New York: The Century Co. $1.20 net.

The marital triangle has probably furnished the theme for more dramas, novels, and discussions than any other one subject, and the only novelty we can look for is something original in treatment, or extra fascination in the style. Both of these points we find in Mrs. Van Saanen's story, but not quite markedly enough to make the book exceptional. Sylvus, the blind violinist, with his musical temperament and gentle disposition, finds absolute peace and satisfaction in the love of his young wife Nona, but Nona, unfortunately, gets restless and allows her vivid longing for life and action to lead her into temptation, and thereby hangs a tale. To be honest, Nona really does the leading, and Allan Dietrich falls a willing victim to her pursuit. The plot is weak here, for, in real life, Nona's freedom of action would have brought publicity, discovery, and disgrace long before the author was ready for her climax. The diction of the book is rich in sensuous charm, and the story moves gracefully to its goal, but we wish she had made Sylvus a little more of a man and Nona a little less flagrant in her freedom, but they both suffer enough before the rather unexpected denouement is reached.

Coolidge, Susan. What Katy Did Next. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A new edition of the popular Katy Did stories calls for only a reiteration of former verdicts. They are such pretty stories for girls, so full of amusement and information that they charm even grown-ups, and open up a delightful vista of pleasure to the younger reader. Miss Alcott wrote for boys as well as girls, but Susan Coolidge knows girls especially and, either from her own memories or from careful study seems to know just what girls love, how they talk, and to comprehend their greatest dreams and ambitions. In this volume Katy is twenty-one, and goes abroad with a friendly neighbor intending to spend a year. The story of their travels possesses absorbing interest, and the descriptions of famous historical places, pictures, and people are so woven into the story that it is edifying as well as interesting. A pretty little love-affair is developed between Katy and her chaperon's brother, who is an officer on one of the naval vessels stationed near their temporary home, and we can easily understand what Katy will do "next." We envy the younger generation that has not yet read these stories that are so delightful without being didactic.

Barrie, J. M. Peter and Wendy. Pp. 267. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Perhaps it is no more incredible that Peter Pan should be held between the covers of a book than for him to fly in and out of the nursery window, but no one would have dared attempt to catch the elusive spirit except Mr. Barrie, and certainly no one could have imprisoned the sprite so tenderly as this same wonderful writer. Books of such convincing imagery elude any attempt at criticism or description; we feel the fascination, but to attempt to explain would be a profanation. It is like the perfume of a flower, the "timbre" of a musical note, the perspective and atmosphere of a painting, the real vital essence of truth, tenderness, and talent; perfectly patent but inexplicable. We wonder enviously how Mr. Barrie gets his insight into the mother-heart, the child's fancy, and the grown-up's longing.

His style as well as his material is utterly unlike anything we know, and is touched with whimsical fancies and spiritual comprehension. Wendy was Mother Darling's first-born, and, when little John and Michael were wee brothers, the "dreams came true" and Peter Pan came to the nursery to hunt for his shadow, attended only by "Tinkle Bell" the fairy. Flying was easy as Peter taught it, "you just think lovely wonderful thoughts and they lift you up in the air," and finally the children fly away with him to "Never-never land" where Wendy mothers the "lost boys" in their house under the ground. Imagine the pirate horde, the redskins and the mermaids, the make-believe feasts and the very real battles, for they are real when Barrie describes them.

At last Wendy longs for Mother Darling, who "tidies up her children's minds at night," the mother with "the one little fugitive kiss in the corner of her mouth," so she flies home with the boys, but promises Peter that she will return for "spring house-cleaning," if he comes for her. In one of his periods of forgetfulness, Wendy grows up and has children of her own, but, as years go on, Peter is satisfied with child or grandchild and does not seem to heed the difference. The world should be very thankful for a writer who can create such delightful and exquisite nonsense.

Lincoln, Joseph C. Cap'n Warren's Wards. Pp. 379. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30 net.

Cap'n Warren did not wish to leave his happy home in South Denboro, where his cousin Abby presided over his domestic comfort, but when his brother "Bije," known in New York as "A. Rodgers Warren," died and left him guardian of the two children, Caroline and Steve, as well as executor of a supposedly large estate, he felt it his duty to assume the responsibility. All the native shrewdness and gentle firmness of the Cape Cod Captain is needed to see the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, for, with his homely ways and direct and outspoken frankness, he finds himself not exactly popular with the young people and their so-called friends. Every situation in the book gives the Cap'n a chance to air in epigrammatic monologue his witty perspicacity and honest philosophy. The intriguing mother of Caroline's tutor is finally circumvented, the caddish Steve learns the difference between real and imitation manhood, and

(*Continued on page* 868)

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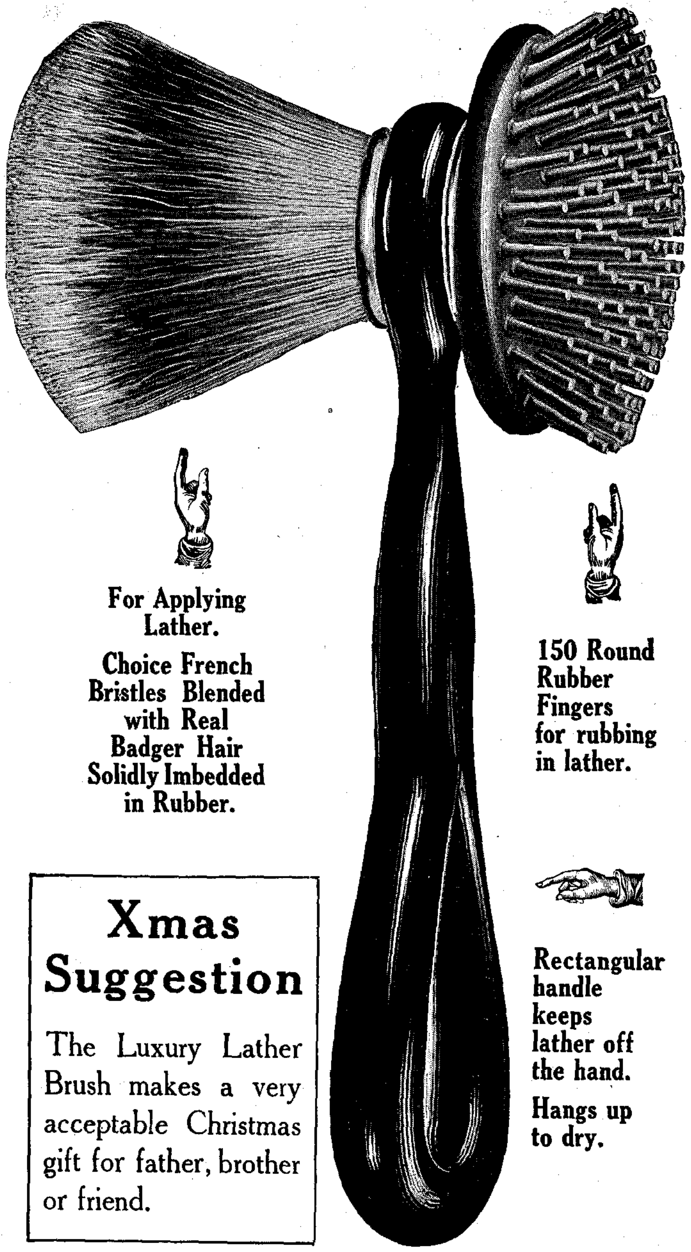
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¶ The only Brush that properly prepares the beard for shaving.

¶ The Brush that makes any razor shave well.

¶ The Brush that's a boon to men with tender skin or in-growing beard.

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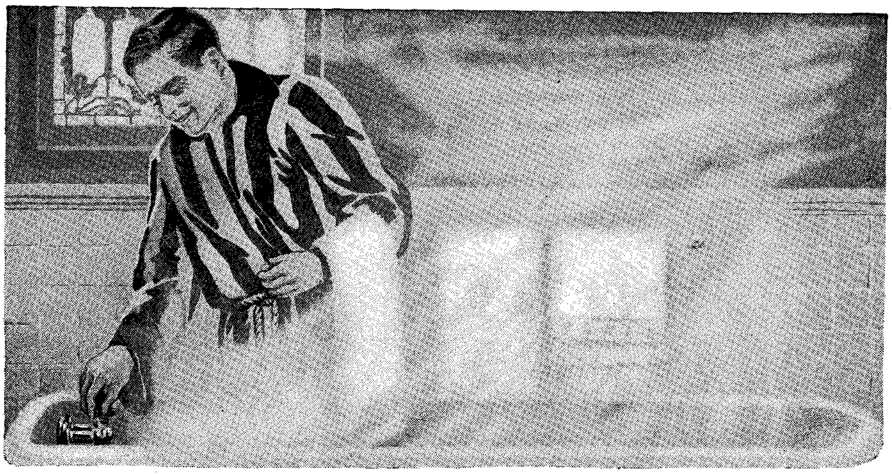

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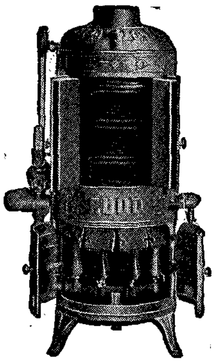
No more water is heated than is actually used—no more gas is burned than enough to keep the water at a fixed temperature, and it is all done without even a thought on your part.



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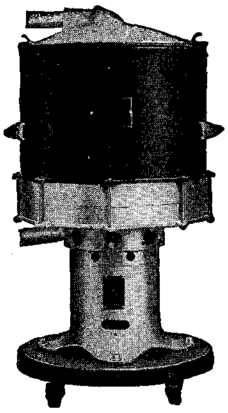

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(*Continued from page* 866)

fortunes are manipulated in a manner a bit Quixotic and overdrawn, but calculated to make every one happy. The story is full of fun and wholesome philosophy.

OTHER AUTUMN BOOKS

Boas, Franz. The Mind of Primitive Man. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

The title of this work is somewhat misleading, since it deals as much with the physical as the mental, and with civilized man as fully as with primitives. A better title would be "Examination of Current Anthropological Theories." In eight chapters modern anthropology is fairly well covered, many current theories are shown to be doubtful, the results being summed up in a ninth chapter, while the racial future of the United States is discust in a tenth.

Briefly stated, the results are: higher achievement does not involve higher mentality, nor are the "higher" races phylogenetically more advanced than the lower; changes in human types may be due to environment and selection; mentality is influenced by "degree of domestication"; hereditary mentality is not improved by civilization; present types of mankind antedate present linguistic families; racial types and cultural stages are not to be correlated; and difference in logical results between primitive and civilized man are due merely to the greater accumulated knowledge of the latter. The general result would seem to be, according to Professor Boas, that modern anthropology is very much in the air.

In one thing, at least, Professor Boas is undoubtedly right. "Purity of race" is largely a myth, since mixture of blood began early and has been continuous. As to the future of the United States, it is too early, he thinks, to forecast the effect of recent immigration on the future American racial type.

As a review of current anthropology the book is worth while.

Martin, Frederick Townsend. The Passing of the Idle Rich. Cloth. 12mo, pp. 264. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1 net.

It is rather difficult to characterize this book, which evidently is not intended for reviewers or other hard-working people, but for the "wealthy classes" to which the author assures us he belongs, and which he says he knows thoroughly. He devotes half the book to telling of the foolishness of the rich, the reign of ennui, and the futility of wealth as a means to happiness; and he comes to the conclusion that there is no health in the plutocracy, and that the whole nation is being affected in consequence.

But on rousing himself for a last sad look he discovers that the rich are not so idle, or so extravagant, or so ignorant and indifferent as they used to be; that the women are studying and the men are going to work. He therefore becomes hopeful, and addresses a stirring appeal to his "class" not to backslide. If the "rich" are not too busy they may read the book with interest and profit; but it is hardly worth a poor man's time to do so.

Blake, William. Songs of Innocence. With a preface by Thomas Seccombe. Illustrated with 12 full-page colored plates by Honor C. Appleton. Cloth, gilt top, quarto. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $1.50 net.

(*Continued on page* 870)

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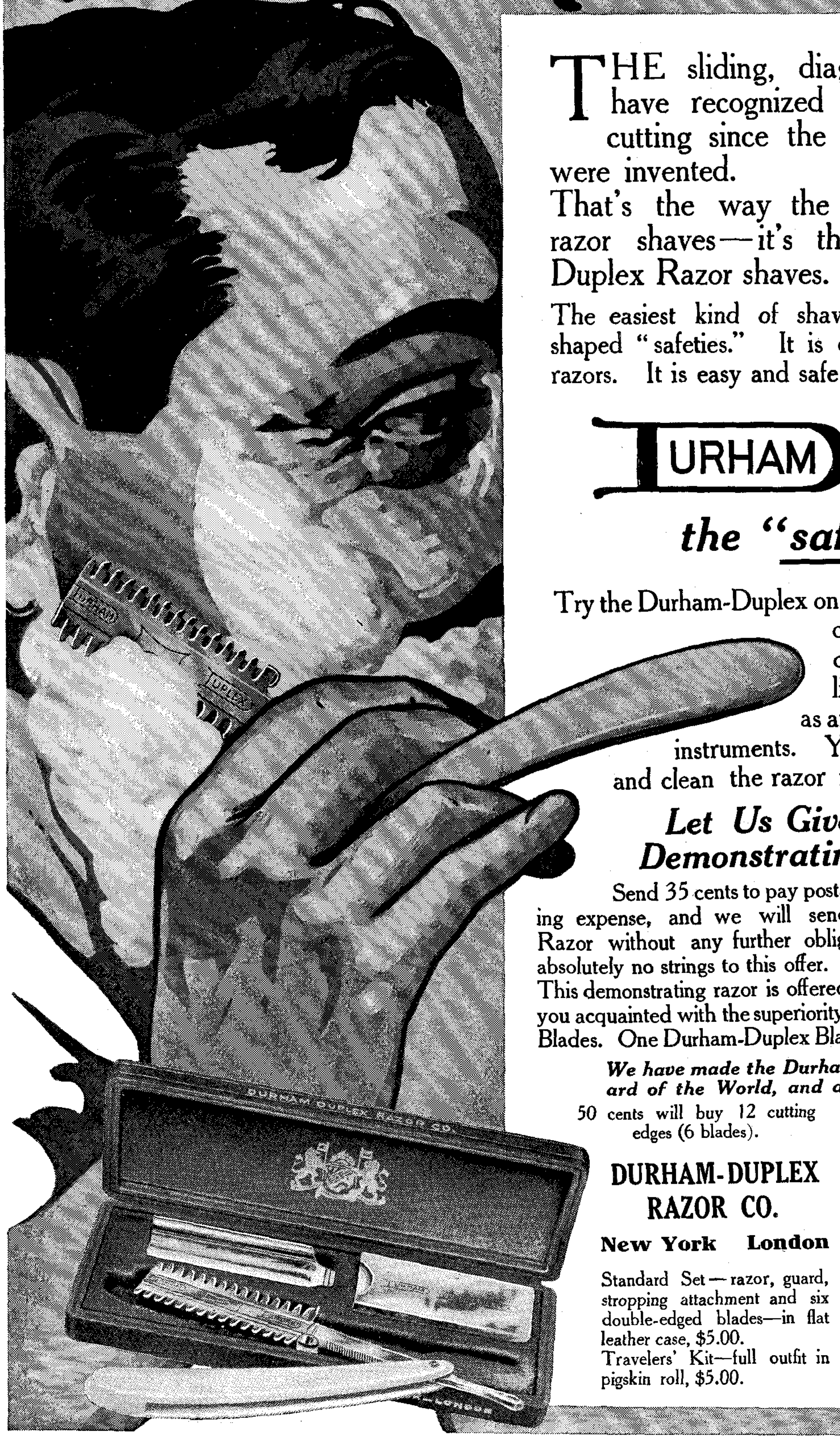

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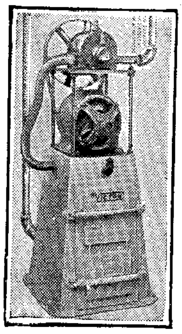

(*Continued from page* 868)

This new and dainty edition of Blake's earliest collection of poems is welcome. Its publication attests the firm hold that Blake has always had on lovers of genuine poetry, and gives evidence of a widening interest in his works. No pains have been spared in the making of the volume. It is printed in two colors on fine paper, and the full-page illustrations in color admirably reproduce the spirit of the poems they accompany.

Henderson, C. Hanford. Pay Day. 8vo, pp. 339. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Mr. Henderson deals with the vast problems that are being in this day so much discust "from China to Peru." The spiritual and social unrest of the present time, the growing neglect of religious and intellectual inspiration, the materialistic debasement of life's ideals, are each dwelt upon in scathing, sometimes eloquent terms. Industry has become the avaricious exploitation of slaves, and education aims nowadays merely at training men to succeed in such exploitation. The conclusion he arrives at is thus exprest in his own words: "It is evident that in the renovation of industry and the renovation of education we have the one possible, practical solution of the problem of making daily life for the whole people decent, rational, and progressive."

The book is bold and incisive in tone, comprehensive in its topics, and may be called a piquant summary of matter not altogether new.

Boutroux, Emile. Science and Religion in Contemporary Philosophy. 8vo, pp. 400. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.

This learned professor at the Sorbonne, well known as a philosopher and a contributor to philosophical literature, has in this volume traced the connection between philosophy and religion from the time of Thales to the publication of James's work on Pragmatism. When Mr. Lewes wrote his popular book on philosophy he stopt short at Herbert Spencer and Comte, the theory of the unknowable in the former serving to prop up the positivism of the latter. Mr. Lewes's treatment of the Ionian and Elean schools, of Plato and of Aristotle scarcely entered into the serious purpose of his work, altho he dwelt upon the earliest philosophy with sufficient clearness and copiousness to render his popular treatise available as an elementary text-book.

Professor Boutroux makes short work of the Greek philosophers. Of course, philosophy as it was early taught at Miletus and Athens originated in a revolt from religion and sought only for a material basis for being. It afterward ended at Rome in a materialism best expounded by the poet Lucretius. The author of the present work claims a parallel authority for religion, science, and philosophy. He shows how philosophy took a naturalistic tendency in Darwin and the evolutionists, how this naturalism was developed by Spencer, until it was at length announced that metaphysics was dead. Then came the Monism of Haeckel and the radical dualism of Ritschl. But religion could not be displaced by any such materialistic expedients.

At last we have come to Pragmatism, which places religion and science on different planes, but recognizes the reality of both, and the value of both to the human race. The translation of this admirable epitome is clear and compact as the original.

Childs, Richard S. Short-Ballot Principles. Pp. 171. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

This is a clear restatement of the familiar but unanswerable argument for the short ballot. Mr. Childs includes in his book a few suggestions for improving party leadership and nomination procedure in the interests of better government and real democracy. The solution of the State legislature problem he sees in a smaller, more powerful legislature with a membership constantly in public notice, rather than in such makeshifts as the referendum and the initiative.

The Friendship of Books, with introduction by Temple Scott. Pp. 241. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.20 net.

Before the holidays there is always a search for gift-books that combine attractiveness of exterior with merit of substance and this volume of "The Friendly Library," with an introduction by Temple Scott and drawings by Harold Nelson, will be very welcome. It contains selections from poems as well as prose, from writers of every nation and every age, but all bearing testimony to the companionship, comfort, and helpfulness of books. "Literature is less than life, but literature is one of the most potent teachers in life." Books are considered first as "Friends at Home," following which are chapters on "Inspirers of the Heart," "Educators of the Mind," "Teachers in Life," "Companions in Leisure," and "Silent Friendly Spirits," and each page is a literary gem. It is a book that can be used to charm a moment, or to engross hours of thoughtful meditation. "Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." "When a man loves books, he has in him that which will console him under many sorrows and strengthen him in various trials."

The Book of Woman's Power. Pp. 285. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The outward appearance of this little volume, entitled "The Book of Woman's Power," will immediately attract the eye and its contents will more than repay the reader who peruses it carefully. The introduction is written by Ida M. Tarbell, who, in her usual dignified, scholarly style, calls attention to some of the unsound assumptions in the suffrage arguments, also the need for just such a book as the present which "recalls her (woman) to certain fundamental things which it is the gravest weakness of this country at present to ignore, that life is not saved by politics, but by principles, and that principles are not taught by votes and by legislation, but by precept and by practise."

The subject is divided into sections: "Man and woman in society," "Man and woman in industry," "Women in government," "The political value of the family," "The growth of democracy," "The strength of a free influence," and "The present social unrest," and extracts from the writings of great authors of both sexes, on all subjects, illustrate the public opinion in reference to woman's power, dignity, abilities, and rights. There is no dodging the fact that the book is antisuffrage, but any woman might be proud to be the subject of such adoration and appreciation as

(*Continued on page* 872)

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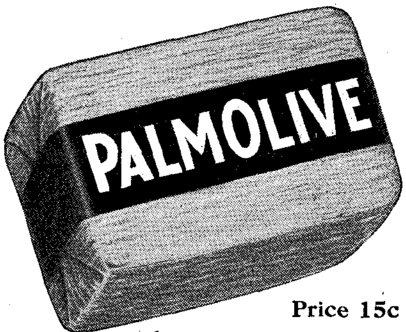

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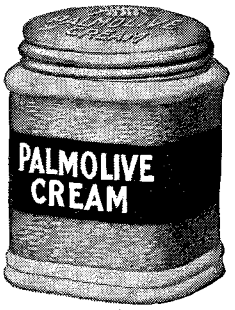

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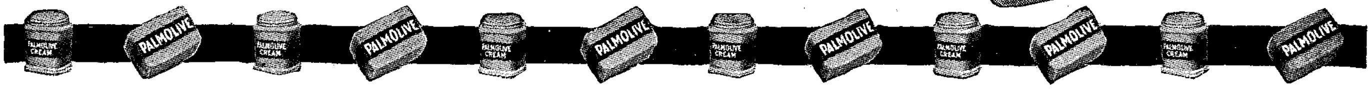

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¶ I am in a position to prove the contrary. For $20.00 or $25.00 I will send you a Persian rug on thirty days' trial, at the expiration of which period money will be refunded if the rug is returned.

¶ The sizes of the rugs are from 6 to 7 feet long and from 3 to 4 feet wide. The colors desirable—If you have an old rug to replace with a good Oriental, or a bare corner in your home to beautify, or if you wish to make a lasting, suitable gift, I would suggest that you send for one of these rugs.

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PLEASE NOTE—This advertisement can only appear a few times. Rugs may not be needed by you immediately, but when they are you will want to know where to go.

H. MICHAELYAN
907 Broadway, Corner 20th Street, New York

(*Continued from page* 870)

are evinced in these excerpts. Herbert Spencer, Max Nordau, Goldwin Smith, Jane Addams, Nietsche, Gilbert Chesterton, and countless others write some illuminating facts in regard to woman and her real power. Let every woman read it.

Flournoy, Theodore. Spiritism and Psychology. Translation by Hereward Carrington. Cloth, pp. 354. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. $2 net.

Professor Flournoy here presents the thesis that while telepathy, telekinesis, clairvoyance, and other spiritistic phenomena of mediumship are real occurrences, their explanation is to be found, not in the presence of an intelligence from outside the world of the living, but in the abnormal and "supernormal" psychology of the medium. He believes that some of the phenomena of Eusapia Palladino are simple trickery, but that others are genuine and have been proven so again and again. In discussing the identity of spirits he concludes that "even supposing that communication with the discarnate be established, there is almost no chance at the ordinary spiritistic séance to obtain such messages from the spirit world, invariably they issue from the subliminal consciousness of the medium which elaborates these messages and gives them to us in a personalized form."

In addition to this discouragement of unscientific attempts the translator gives a healthy warning of the danger of delusion, obsession, and even insanity sometimes resulting from morbid states induced by spiritistic practises. The manner in which Professor Flournoy reduces discarnate visions to incarnate abnormal psychology is decidedly interesting, altho many psychologists would object to his liberal use of the "subconscious." The book abounds with technical terms sufficient to baffle any but the ardent spiritist.

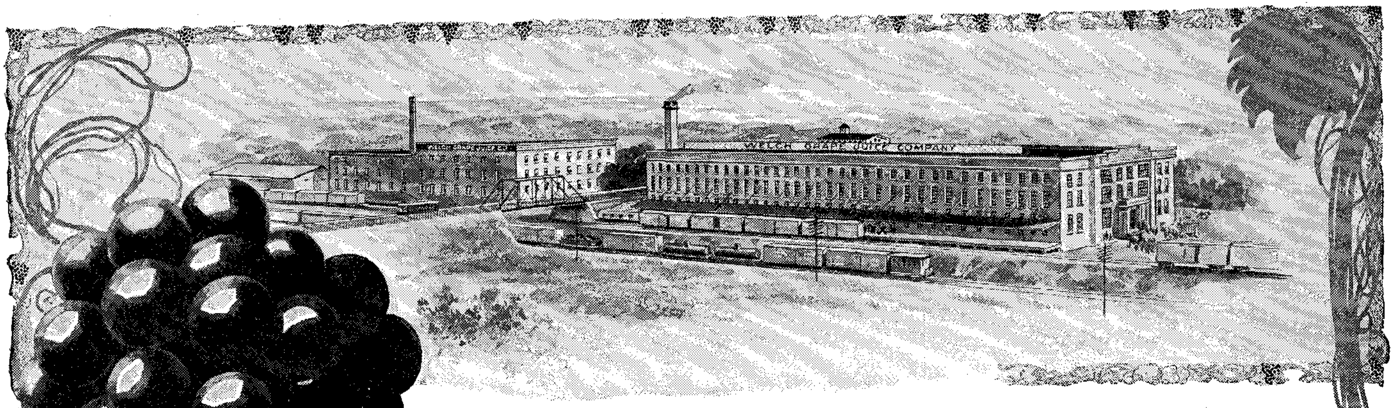
BOOKS OF TRAVEL

Herbert, Agnes. Casuals in the Caucasus. Pp. 333. London and New York: John Lane Company, The Bodley Head. $4.

The hunting season is a fitting time for the publishing of this story by Miss Herbert, and those who read her other works, "Two Dianas in Somaliland," "Two Dianas in Alaska," and "The Isle of Man," will know the delight in store for them. Miss Herbert has the power to combine with her description of the actual hunting a graphic picture of a wonderful, rugged, and romantic country. "It's a glorious country, I don't think there's another quite like it anywhere." The party consisted of Miss Herbert, her cousins, Cicely and Kenneth, and the narrative is enlivened with anecdotes of people and places and countless bits of information about this seldom traveled country.

It needed a strong sense of humor to carry these "casuals" through some of their experiences, but the narrative never loses its charm, nor fails to hold the reader's interest. The word-pictures are in themselves beautiful, and the twenty-two illustrations help to give an idea of the marvelous and picturesque country through which these hunters passed, besides giving an insight into the character of the Russian mountain peasant. To quote again: "The Caucasus is in its wildest corners an exceedingly tough country, grimly uncomfortable, cruelly rough-and-tumble. I

(*Continued on page* 874)



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Because we make Welch's so good we have to make twice as much of it

In Collier's of September 2d, WELCH'S was the only grape juice listed under the heading

"Here are foods that are pure"

By purchasing, at receiver's sale, the Walker grape juice plant, at North East, Pa., we double our present manufacturing capacity and meet the largely increased demand for

Welch's
The National Drink
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The Walker grape juice plant was built two years ago. It is thoroughly modern, constructed of reinforced concrete. Its output was widely advertised and widely distributed last year.

Our purchase included the land, buildings, machinery and corporate franchises of the company, at receiver's sale. We took over no grape juice.

With the necessary changes and the installation of some new machinery to make the plant conform to our process, it is now a WELCH factory.

This new plant is just sixteen miles from Westfield, where our general offices are located, and where our main plant is operated.

The Concord grapes this year were magnificent. Our policy of paying a bonus above the market price for our choice of the best grapes brought to us, fresh from the vineyards, the very pick of the crop. Our own process of washing, stemming, pressing and bottling immediately, gives to our customers nothing but the pure juice of the richest Concords—always fresh—always delightful with the real aroma of the full-ripe grape.

Keep a case in the house for punches, sherbets, desserts, etc. Always serve WELCH'S *cold.* Write us for our free booklet of recipes, telling of many dainty desserts and delicious drinks you can make.

If unable to get WELCH'S of your dealer we will send a trial dozen pints express prepaid east of Omaha for $3. Four-ounce sample bottle by mail, 10 cents.

Do more than ask for grape juice—ask for Welch's,—and get it

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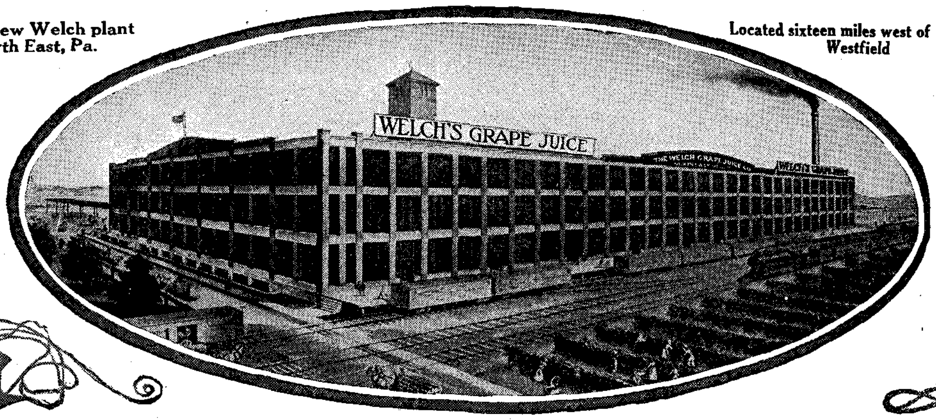
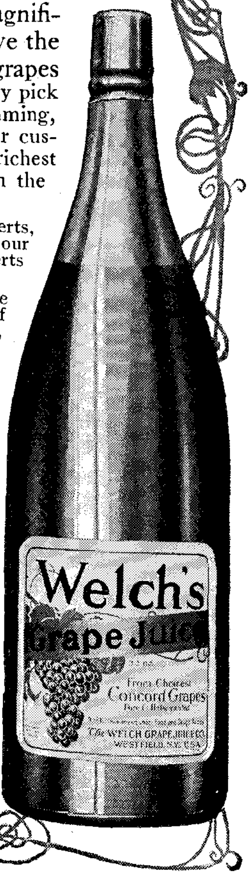


The new Welch plant at North East, Pa.

Located sixteen miles west of Westfield



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so essential with evening dress,
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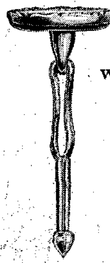
Easy to operate, even with coat front shirts.



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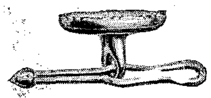
without marring the stiffest linen shirt or waistcoat.



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Made entirely by automatic machinery, each one is perfect and practically unbreakable. *There are No Weak Points:* No spiral springs; no solder joints; no hinges; no loose parts.

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Guaranteed A new stud or vest button free in exchange for any bodkin-clutch that is broken or damaged from any cause.

Booklet "Solid Facts," sent Free on Request

KREMENTZ & CO.
101 Chestnut Street NEWARK, N. J.
Makers of the famous Krementz Collar Button

(*Continued from page* 872)

agree with the philosopher that there is now 'practically no danger in traveling in any part,' but I think he ought to have underlined the 'practically.'

"And so—go to the Caucasus, but don't go if you can not return when it calls. They'll haunt you, those long silences, and urge and plead and beckon."

Wylie, I. A. R. The Germans. Pp. 361. Illustrated. Indianapolis. The Bobbs Merrill Company. $2.

This description of the German country and people is apparently written with a desire to eradicate some of the erroneous impressions given by many books that, for the sake of fun, take as a type only the typical exception. The author's enthusiasm and evident love and appreciation of her subject have about them a contagion which makes the book thoroughly enjoyable, and she claims for herself the fairness and justified judgment of many years spent in the land she describes. The book reads easily, and the subjects chosen for illumination are such as to be universally interesting and instructive. As a typical city she describes Baden's capital, Carlsruhe, and makes it the background for her accounts of Christmas festivities, student celebrations, and social functions. The explanation and justification of the duel and her praise of the military conditions vary somewhat from the commonly accepted verdict but, as she tells, seem very convincing. After exploding the popular fallacy of cheap living in Germany, she speaks in unstinted praise of its educational, musical, and theatrical advantages.

Forman, S. E. Stories of Useful Inventions. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: The Century Co. $1 net.

The present age of inventions, which so far closes with Marconi, gives abundant material for almost romantic story-telling. What thrilling experiences were those of Franklin, Fulton, Bell, Bessemer, Maxim, and the Italian inventor of wireless telegraphy. And then comes Edison, the heir of so many men's genius. This is a book that should be put into the hands of boys and young men. It is readable, well written, and the writer knows whereof he speaks.

THE REGULATION OF RAILWAYS

Haines, Henry S. Problems in Railway Regulation. Cloth, pp. 582. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

It is a pleasure to receive from the pen of an expert a book on railroad problems as stimulating and satisfactory as this to experts, professors of economics, and to the "ultimate consumer" who "pays the freight." The last-named humble and important individual will commend Mr. Haines for the clear and concise way in which he handles his subject to the fascination of the reader, whether the conclusions be accepted or not.

In the first six chapters, the author, who is well known as a former manager of the "Plant System," and an ex-president of the American Railway Association, describes the growth of the American railroad system down to the legislation of March, 1911. The chapter on the period of reconstruction is especially satisfactory in showing the interrelation of the economic and political situation with railroad evolution and in the description of the genesis of the Interstate Commerce Law.

The successive chapters then take up untechnically the problems of incorporation, finance, construction, operation, traffic, discrimination, rate-making, and capital and labor. The last two subjects are of particular prominence at the present time and Mr. Haines treats them with impartiality. The concluding chapter on the tendency of government regulation warns us against government interference in the detail of railroad standardization and cooperation so effectively handled by the American Railway Association. We are wisely reminded that in remedying our railroad evils we are experimenting with one of our own organs, the circulatory system perhaps. The inarticulate cries of the ultimate consumer are an indication of pain—Dr. Congress please note. The tables appended to the discussion add materially to its value.

VICTORIAN LIFE AND LITERATURE

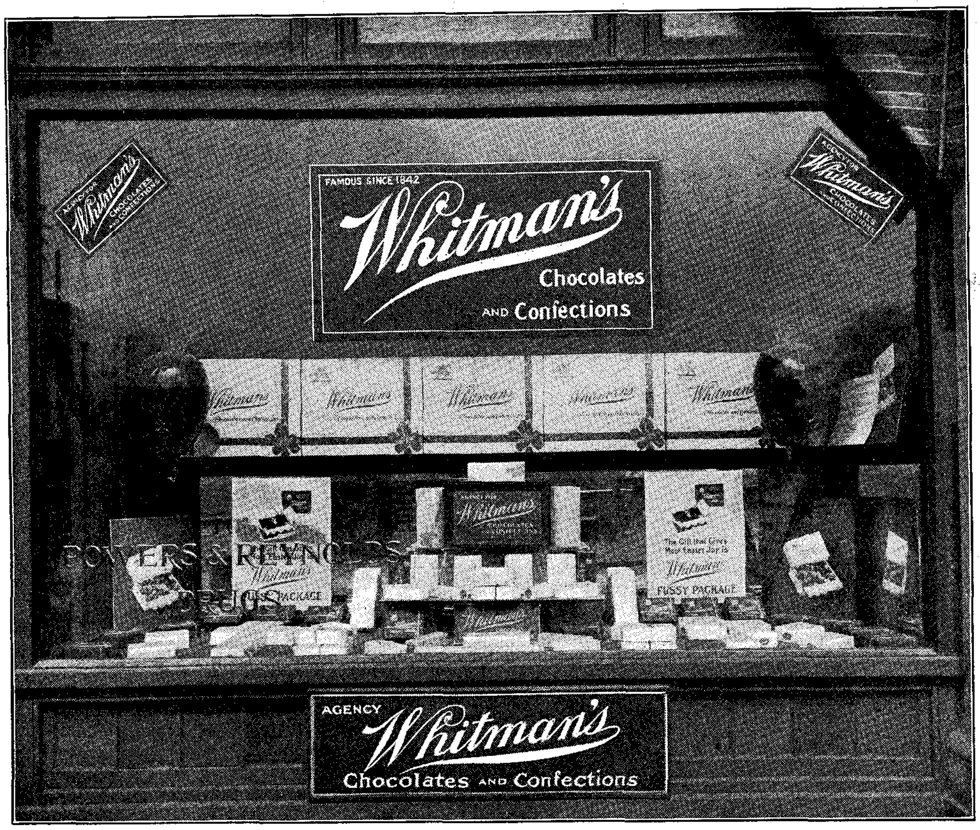
Yarnall, Charleton [Editor]. Forty Years of Friendship as Recorded in the Correspondence of John Duke, Lord Coleridge, and Ellis Yarnall, during the years 1856 to 1895. 8vo, pp. 340. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3 net.

Mr. Ellis Yarnall was descended from a Quaker family of Philadelphia, but he joined the Episcopal Church after being brought face to face with the Church of England in its home. He was fortunate in early manhood to make acquaintance in England with the poet Wordsworth, the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet, with the Arnolds, the Forsters, and others of their intellectual and literary circle. More than once he was a guest at Rydal Mount and Fox How. He breakfasted with Rogers in London. His love of things English became a passion, but as correspondent of the London *Guardian* during the Civil War he showed himself a wise and judicious American patriot, and his letters did much to inform the English public of the true position of the North in that momentous struggle. He has left one volume of his own writings, "Wordsworth and the Coleridges," a series of personal recollections, vivid and interesting.

The correspondence contained in the pages before us is the record of the friendship which existed between himself and John Duke, afterward Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. The literary movements and politics on both sides of the Atlantic during the Victorian era are dealt with in these somewhat remarkable letters, which do not particularly strike us as literary effusions, or as an interchange of esthetic and philosophical opinion, but rather as indicating the real oneness of the Anglo-Saxon race and the congeniality which fundamentally underlies all intelligent intercourse between an American and an Englishman whose minds are of the first order. That there is nothing new, startling, or, if we may use the term, heterodox, in the view of Victorian literature and politics broached by these two gifted writers, is to be expected, but the ring of sincerity and the warmth of disinterested friendship, so apparent in these pages, will be found charming and refreshing to the general reader of an era in which such letter-writing is almost a thing of the past.

So Long.—"Does she wear her hair long?"

"She wears it all day."—*Houston Post.*



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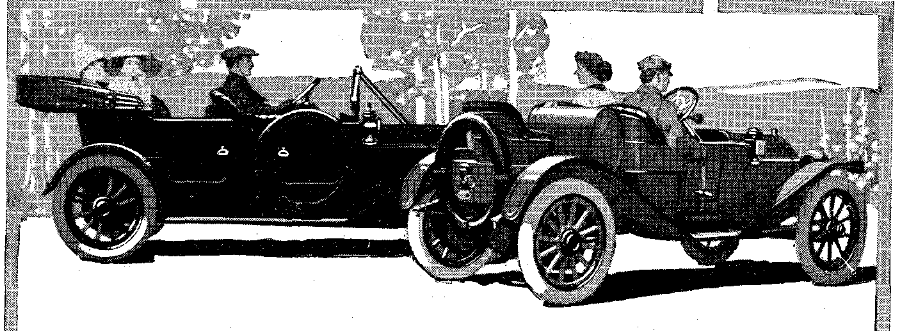

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Also, special shoes for Golf, Tennis, street and dress wear, that embody the extremes of comfort and durability. Made to measure for men and women.

Write for Boot and Moccasin Catalogue No. 35 or for Golf Shoe Catalogue No. 36.

Wm. N. Gokey Shoe Co., 11th St., Jamestown, N.Y. *Chicago Agts.*—Von Lengerke & Antoine, Inc., Wabash Ave. and Van Buren St. *New York Agts.*—David T. Abercrombie Co., 311 Broadway.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE PIRATE DAYS OF "MARK TWAIN"

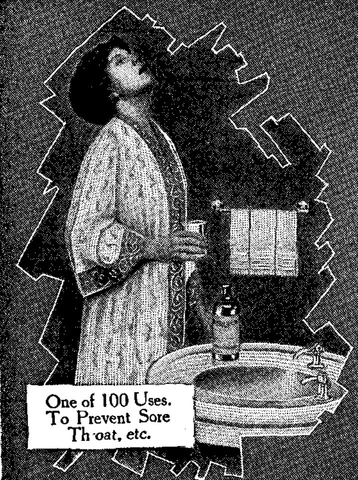
IT may take time for "Mark Twain" to enter officially the grown-ups' Hall of Fame; but if ever there was such a thing as a Hall of Fame for boys, the juvenile Samuel Clemens would have been one of the very first to be let in. For Samuel probably had more mischief in him than any other boy this country ever produced. A born leader, he revolutionized the cut-and-dried forms of rebellion, and when at last he emerged into man's estate, a vast victory for the freedom and integrity of boydom had been won. All this we learn in the November *Harper's* from Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine, Twain's secretary and chosen biographer, who is now telling us things of his friend's early life, "in the very form that he heard them." So if we are misinformed, and Samuel was not such a bad boy after all, he has no one but himself and his old friend to blame. Of Clemens' band of incorrigibles his biographer first informs us:

One of their Sunday pastimes was to climb Holliday's Hill and roll down big stones, to frighten the people who were driving to church. Holliday's Hill above the road was steep; a stone, once started, would go plunging and leaping down and bound across the road with the deadly swiftness of a 12-inch shell. The boys would get a stone poised, then wait until they saw a team approaching, and, calculating the distance, would give it a start. Dropping down behind the bushes, they would watch the dramatic effect upon the churchgoers as the great missile shot across the road a few yards before them. This was Homeric sport, but they carried it too far. Stones that had a habit of getting loose so numerously on Sundays and so rarely on other days invited suspicion, and the "Patterollers" (River Patrol—a kind of police of those days) were put on the watch. So the boys found other diversions until the Patterollers did not watch any more; then they planned a grand *coup* that would eclipse anything before attempted in the stone-rolling line.

A rock about the size of an omnibus was lying up there, in a good position to go downhill, once started. They decided it would be a glorious thing to see that great boulder go smashing down, a hundred yards or so in front of some unsuspecting and peaceful-minded churchgoer. Quarrymen were getting out rock not far away, and left their picks and shovels over Sundays. The boys borrowed these and went to work to undermine the big stone. It was a heavier job than they had counted on, but they worked faithfully Sunday after Sunday. If their parents had wanted them to work like that they would have thought they were being killed.

Finally one Sunday while they were digging, it suddenly got loose and started down. They were not quite ready for it. Nobody was coming but an old colored man in a cart, so it was going to be

(*Continued on page* 878)



One of 100 Uses.
To Prevent Sore Throat, etc.

One of 100 Uses.
For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, etc.

One of 100 Uses.
For the Mouth and Teeth.

Every Man, Woman and Child Ought to Know the Dangers of Infection—and How to Prevent it.

Few people realize the dangers of infection. Every cut, wound, scratch, prick, every break in the skin, affords an entrance for infectious germs; blood poisoning is one of the common and serious results. Every weakening of the mucous membranes affords opportunity for germ invasion: sore throat, tonsillitis and many serious disorders are the direct results of germ infection.

Dioxogen

Dioxogen prevents infection; it destroys harmful germ life. It prevents simple injuries and simple affections from becoming serious, and is at the same time non-poisonous, harmless and ***safe.*** Because of the safety and protection it affords, Dioxogen should be in daily use by every member of every family. In many of its uses Dioxogen replaces ordinary toilet articles, doing the same work better and producing a germ-free cleanliness unattainable by any other method.

In emergencies, Dioxogen is invaluable: when accidents happen, it is the first thing to be thought of; it is bringing into the home the best practises of the hospital, so simplified that danger of misapplication is eliminated.

GET DIOXOGEN FROM YOUR DRUG DEALER

More than 36,000 drug dealers in all parts of the United States and Canada sell Dioxogen; the prices are: small size (5⅓ oz.), 25c; medium size (10⅔ oz.), 50c; large size (20 oz.), 75c. Some dealers offer "peroxide of hydrogen" when asked for Dioxogen. Peroxide is not "the same thing" and no peroxide made will produce the same results. Insist upon Dioxogen—sold only in original packages.

Send for Free Trial Bottle

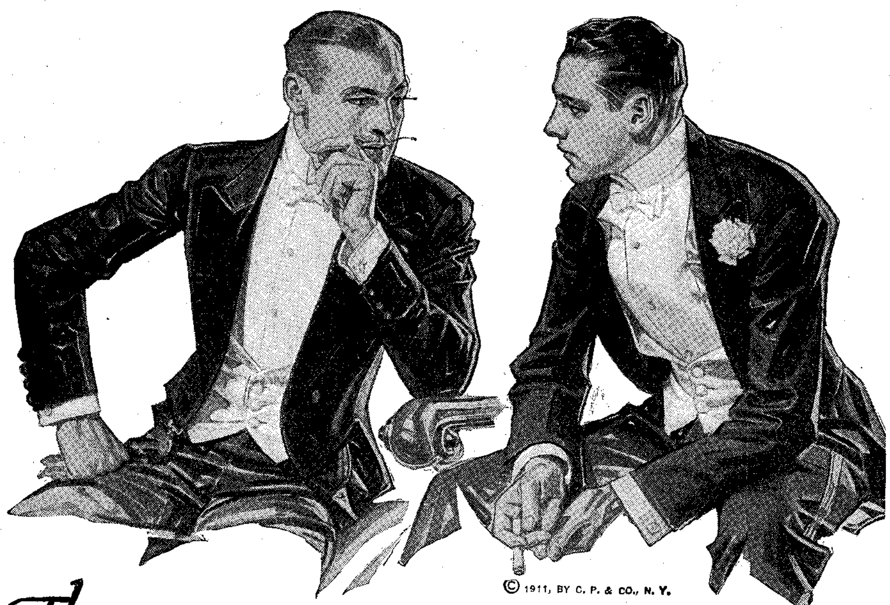
A two-ounce trial bottle will be sent free upon request to any one wishing to test the merits of Dioxogen before buying.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO.
59 Front St., New York, N. Y.

100 Uses in Every Home

One of 100 Uses.
After Shaving.

One of 100 Uses.
For Manicuring.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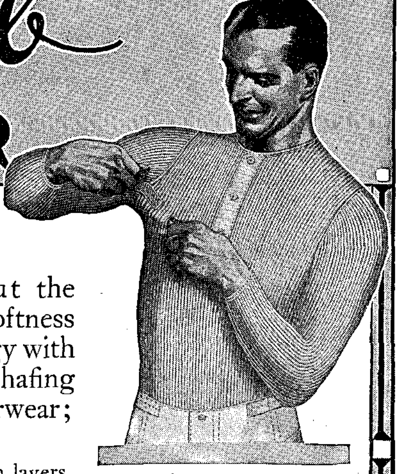
The DONCHESTER

These men are equally well dressed—equally refined in appearance. The difference is that one has a bulging bosom shirt, and the other wears the DONCHESTER, the Cluett Dress Shirt that will not bulge. $2 to $3

Send for Donchester booklet
CLUETT PEABODY & CO.
461 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

Velvetrib
Oneita Knit
UNDERWEAR



"It feels so good
and wears so well"

LUXURIOUS warmth without the itchy, woolly feel—velvety softness without a fleece lining that grows soggy with wear—perfect fit without binding or chafing anywhere—That is *Velvetrib* Underwear; and that is why it feels so good.

Velvetrib fabric is made of two closely interwoven layers. It possesses body and warmth without coarseness of yarn or bulkiness of fabric. Highly elastic and by actual test shows 80 to 100% more strength than any fabric of equal weight. That is why it wears so well.

Velvetrib is Guaranteed

against irritation of the skin, shrinking, ripping, tearing, bagging—or money back. *Velvetrib* is made of especially prepared Egyptian yarn. In medium and heavy weights for men and boys.

MEN'S Separate Garments $1
Union Suits $2
BOYS' Separate Garments 50c
Union Suits $1

VELVETRIB Union Suits are Perfection in Fit and Comfort

If your dealer doesn't sell *Velvetrib*, send us his name. We'll mail you booklet and sample of fabric and see that you are supplied.

ONEITA KNITTING MILLS
Makers of famous Oneita Union Suits and other Oneita-Knit Underwear
Mill 60 Utica, N. Y.

(*Continued from page* 876)

wasted. It was not quite wasted, however. They had planned for a thrilling result, and there was thrill enough while it lasted. In the first place, the stone nearly caught Will Bowen when it started. John Briggs had just that moment quit digging and handed Will the pick. Will was about to step into the excavation when Sam Clemens, who was already there, leapt out with a yell:

"Look out, boys; she's coming!"

She came. The huge stone kept to the ground at first, then gathering a wild momentum it went bounding into the air. About half-way down the hill it struck a tree several inches through and cut it clean off. This turned its course a little, and the negro in the cart, who heard the noise, saw it come crashing in his direction and made a wild effort to whip up his horse. It was also headed toward a cooper-shop across the road. The boys watched it with growing interest. It made longer leaps with every bound, and whenever it struck the fragments and dust would fly. They were certain it would demolish the negro and destroy the cooper-shop. The shop was empty, it being Sunday, but the rest of the catastrophe would invite close investigation and results. They wanted to fly, but they could not move until they saw that rock land. It was making mighty leaps now, and the terrified negro had managed to get directly in its path. They stood holding their breath, their mouths open. Then suddenly they could hardly believe their eyes; the boulder struck a projection a distance above the road, and, with a mighty bound, sailed clear over the negro and his mule and landed in the soft dirt beyond—only a fragment striking the shop, damaging but not wrecking it. Half-buried in the ground, that boulder lay there for nearly forty years; then it was blasted for milling purposes. It was the last rock the boys ever rolled down. They began to suspect that the sport was not altogether safe.

Home rule was one of the fundamental things which Samuel always objected to. He had his own ideas about the bringing up of boys, and wanted to see these same ideas in force. Moreover, says Mr. Paine:

His mother declared that he gave her more trouble than all the other children put together.

"He drives me crazy with his didoes when he is in the house," she used to say, "and when he is out of it, I am expecting every minute that some one will bring him home half dead."

He did, in fact, achieve the first of his "nine narrow escapes from drowning" about this time, and was pulled out of the river one afternoon and brought home in a limp and unpromising condition. When with mullen-tea and castor-oil she had restored him to activity, she said:

"I guess there wasn't much danger. People born to be hanged are safe in water."

She declared she was willing to pay somebody to take him off her hands for a part of each day and try to teach him manners.

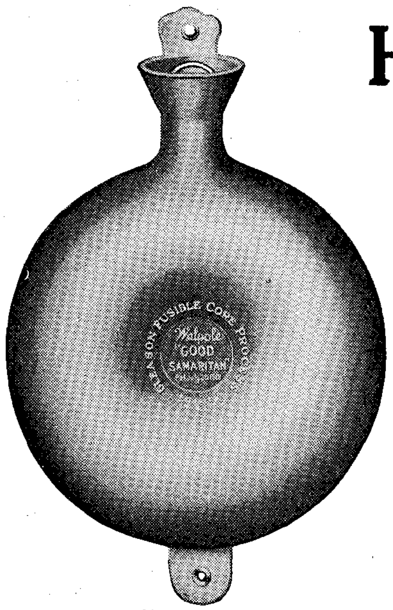
And "manners" were one of the things which Sam Clemens refused to be taught.

(*Continued on page* 880)

Tell your Druggist you want a

Walpole

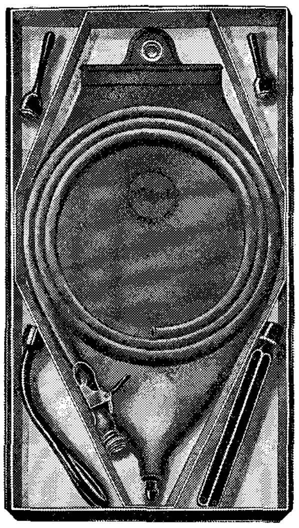
Hot Water Bottle



Walpole "Good Samaritan" Hot Water Bottle

Fits every part of the body. Stays without holding. Pillow-like and comfortable to lie upon.

Price 2 qts. $2.50.



Walpole Fountain Syringe

Antiseptic attachments of finest grade hard rubber. No deposits of any nature can collect.

Price 2 qts. $2.50.

Here are the four best in the hot water bottle family

At last, after years of careful study and experimenting, it has been possible to produce a hot water bottle of one piece of moulded rubber.

Think for a moment just what the advantages of the Walpole Hot Water Bottle are, and what they mean to you.

No seams, cement, or joints to give way under the action of hot water.

No wire used in construction to eventually destroy the rubber.

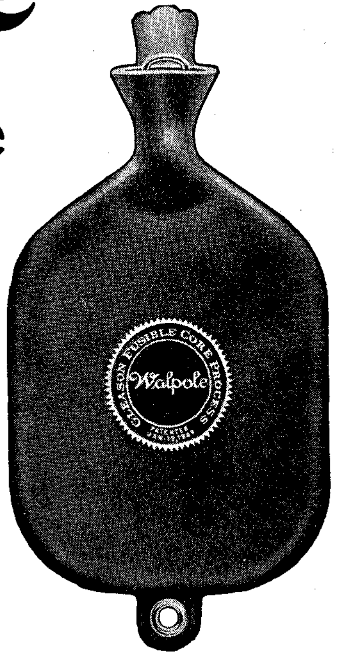
Sold to you under a *guarantee*, instead of a *caution*, a very good reason for your insisting upon the Walpole Hot Water Bottle.

We will cheerfully replace any bottle that proves defective in any way.

Will outwear three ordinary bottles cemented and vulcanized together.

All of which means the strictest economy, for the Walpole costs no more than what you would pay for many other bottles.

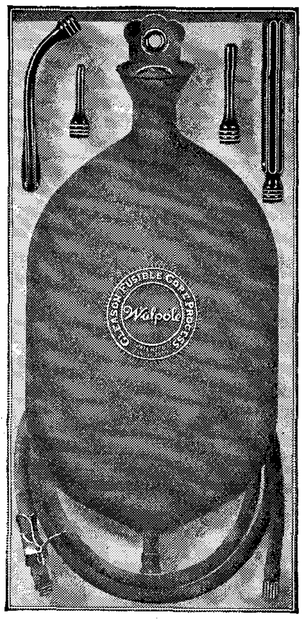
Insist upon the Walpole from your druggist. If he cannot supply you, order from us direct giving his name, enclosing express or money order, and we will send it prepaid.



Walpole Hot Water Bottle

One piece of moulded rubber of uniform strength and thickness—nothing to give way under the action of hot water.

Price 2 qts. $2.00.
3 " 2.25.
4 " 2.50.



Walpole Combination Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe

Makes an ideal hot water bottle by disconnecting the tube. Antiseptic attachments of highest grade hard rubber.

Price 2 qts. $2.75.
3 " 3.00.

WALPOLE RUBBER CO., 185 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Canadian Office: Eastern Township Bank Building, Montreal

Just a little Easier every minute

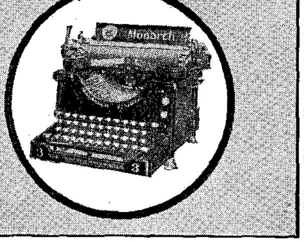
No Three O'Clock Fatigue

makes the Light Touch Monarch the typewriter of efficiency

THE light touch of the Monarch makes good work just a little easier for the operator every minute of her working day, than is possible with any other machine. This means much more work in the whole day and no three o'clock fatigue. Hence, more business, more profit. Write us and we will write you.

Better yet, let our nearest representative show you the Monarch. If he isn't near enough and you know of a good salesman, send us his name and address.

THE MONARCH TYPEWRITER COMPANY
Executive Offices: Monarch Typewriter Building, 300 Broadway, New York.
Canadian Offices: Toronto, Montreal.
Branches and dealers in all countries.



$1.00 STOP FRETTING OVER YOUR XMAS PRESENTS

The most desirable, most suitable, and least expensive of all CORRECT GIFTS is a dainty

"LENOX" Combination Xmas Box

Sent to any address prepaid and insured for ONE DOLLAR

Contents of Box designed for MEN:
(1) 3 pairs 6 months guaranteed "Lenox" Hose, choice Black, Tan, Navy, Gray, - - - Value $1.00
(2) Beautiful "Lenox" All Silk Flowing-End "Four in Hand" Tie to match, - - - Value .50
(3) 1 pair of guaranteed quality Suspenders, Value .25

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Value $1.75

Contents of Box designed for WOMEN:
(1) 3 pairs 6 months guaranteed "Lenox" Satin Finished Lisle Hose, Black or Tan, - - Value $1.00
(2) 3 beautiful corner embroidered Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs of superior quality, Value .75

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Value $1.75

Don't forget to state the size and shades desired.
We refer to Dun's, Bradstreet's, or any bank in N. Y. City
LENOX SILK WORKS, Dept. 24, 5 W. 31st St., New York
We need good Agents.

(*Continued from page* 878)

We have a picture of the grown-up Twain at the age of seventy gaily parading along Fifth Avenue, New York, in a suit of white flaming flannel on a wintry day, and wonder if the "manners" he then violated were not very much the same. They could all be cured at the country school tho, his mother thought, and thither Samuel now went. It was religiously run, we read, by a certain Miss Horr:

> Miss Horr received twenty-five cents a week for each pupil, and opened her school with prayer; after which came a chapter of the Bible, with explanations, and the Rules of Conduct. Then the A B C class was called, because their recital was a hand-to-hand struggle, requiring no preparation.
>
> The Rules of Conduct that first day interested little Sam. He calculated how much he would need to trim-in to sail close to the danger-line and still avoid disaster. However, he made a miscalculation during the forenoon and received warning; a second offense would mean punishment. He did not mean to be caught the second time, but he had not learned Miss Horr yet, and was presently startled by being commanded to go out and bring a stick for his own correction.
>
> This was certainly disturbing. It was sudden, and then he did not know much about the selection of sticks. Jane Clemens had usually used her hand. It required a second command to get him headed in the right direction, and he was a trifle dazed when he got outside. He had the forests of Missouri to select from, but choice was difficult. Everything looked too big and competent. Even the smallest switch had a wiry, discouraging look. Across the way was a cooper shop with a good many shavings outside. One had blown across and lay just in front of him. It was an inspiration. He picked it up, and, solemnly entering the schoolroom, meekly handed it to Miss Horr.
>
> Perhaps Miss Horr's sense of humor prompted forgiveness, but discipline must be maintained.
>
> "Samuel Langhorne Clemens," she said (he had never heard it all strung together in that ominous way), "I am ashamed of you! Jimmy Dunlap, go and bring in a switch for Sammy." And Jimmy Dunlap went, and the switch was of a sort to give the little boy an immediate and permanent distaste for school. He informed his mother when he went home at noon that he did not care for school; that he had no desire to be a great man; that he preferred to be a pirate or an Indian and scalp or drown such people as Miss Horr.

His mother thought so, too, and hereafter the boy was allowed to go his own way. What is more, if he didn't become every bit a pirate it was not his fault. They stole a boat, Clemens and a couple of pals, and managed to make "Life on the Mississippi" very realistic indeed. But, says Mr. Paine:

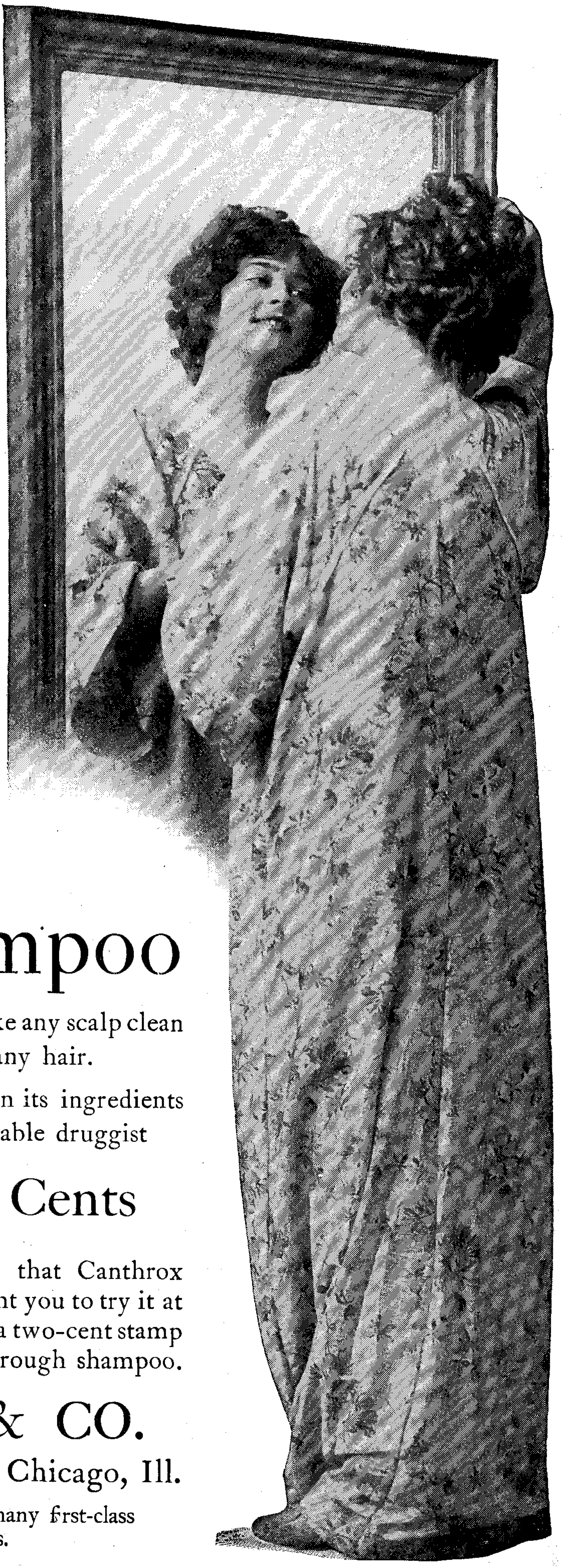
> Some of their expeditions were innocent enough. They often cruised up to Turtle Island, about two miles above Hannibal, and spent the day feasting. You could have loaded a car with turtles and their eggs up there, and there were quantities of mussels and plenty of fish. Fishing and swimming were their chief pastimes, with general marauding for adventure. Where the railroad bridge now ends, on the Missouri side, was their favorite swimming-hole—that and along Bear Creek, a secluded, limpid water with special interests of its own. Sometimes at evening they swam across to Glasscock's Island—the rendezvous of *Tom Sawyer's* "Black Avengers" and the hiding-place of *Huck* and *Nigger Jim.* Once—tho this was considerably later, when he was sixteen—Sam Clemens swam across to the Illinois side, and then turned and swam back again without landing—a distance of at least two miles as he had to go. He was seized with a cramp on the return trip. His legs became useless, and he was obliged to make the remaining distance with his arms. It was a hardy life they led, and it is not recorded that they ever did any serious damage, tho they narrowly missed it sometimes.

A CHILD'S MEMORY OF THE TERROR IN FRANCE

DR. POUMIÈS DE LA SIBOUTIE was a child when the French Revolution broke out. "And I am a child to-day," the Doctor once wrote, "whenever I recall that strange, momentous, never-to-be-forgotten flame which spread like the very pest itself." But Dr. Poumiès is dead. He died in the regular course of his duties, and not at all from any ill-effects of the storm of blood and fire that devastated Paris. Strange, too, for he came from a fine, aristocratic family, and had some aristocratic feelings himself. So we are told by his two daughters, Dagoury and Branch, and by Lady Theodora Davidson, the translator of the "good Docteur's" work. It is entitled "Recollections of a Parisian" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), and gives some very striking recollections at that. First of all, he writes:

> One thing that puzzled my childish brain and caused me some emotion was the sight of roughly clad men with loud voices and vulgar manners hectoring my grandfather on his own estate, and threatening my parents.
>
> "Mother," I remember asking one day, "why does the cobbler who mends my shoes come here and frighten father? Next time I see him I will tell him he is a scoundrel and turn him out of the place!"
>
> My gentle mother had much ado to soothe me.
>
> I used to go with my brother to a school in the vicinity. My schoolfellows, children of the lowest extraction, threatened us with their parents' wrath, and told us they would come and take everything away from us.
>
> Everybody went armed. Men met in the roads and public places to read the newspapers and publish the news. Each day brought fresh scenes of violence. The convents were turned into prisons and filled to overflowing. Honest folk trembled

(*Continued on page* 882)



THERE'S such an utter satisfaction in standing before your mirror and giving the last finishing touches to your hair when you know it looks just right—on one of those mornings when the waves coil lightly beneath your fingers, when they go into place as if by magic, when every strand feels clean and firm and soft.

Canthrox Shampoo

will bring that satisfaction to you. It will make any scalp clean and healthy. It will soften and strengthen any hair.

It is a natural tonic and cleanser, pure in its ingredients and constructive in action. Ask any dependable druggist

15 Shampoos for 50 Cents

Trial Offer: We have such confidence that Canthrox will prove itself invaluable to you that we want you to try it at our expense. For your name and address and a two-cent stamp we will send you enough Canthrox for a thorough shampoo.

H. S. PETERSON & CO.

319 Kinzie Street Chicago, Ill.

If asked for, Canthrox Shampoos are given in many first-class Hair Dressing and Shampoo Parlors.

The Florsheim SHOE

LOOK FOR NAME IN STRAP

Florsheim Shoes retain their shape and character. Built on "Natural Shape" lasts, they conform perfectly to the foot.

Ask your dealer or send amount to cover cost and express charges and we will have our nearest dealer fill your order.

Most Styles $5.00 and $6.00

Write for our *free* booklet "The Florsheim Way of Foot-Fitting," showing styles that are *different.*

The Florsheim Shoe Company
Chicago U. S. A.

The Excello
Medium round toe

Jaeger SANITARY GOODS

Underwears come and underwears go but "JAEGER" goes on for ever! If you have not yet wintered in Jaeger Underwear, it is never too late to begin. You will thank us later for urging you to it.

Seven Weights to choose from
Catalogue and Samples
free on request

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores
New York: 306 5th Ave., 22 Maiden Lane. Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 228 Boylston St. Philadelphia: 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 126 N. State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities.

(*Continued from page* 880)

before the few blackguards who managed to impose their will on the majority.

During our sojourn in Périgueux I slept in my grandfather's study. His papers, title-deeds, briefs, were packed away in bags, labeled, and numbered. They were carefully ranged on shelves, and, but for the difference in size of the parcels, the business-room was not unlike the shop of an old-clo' man.

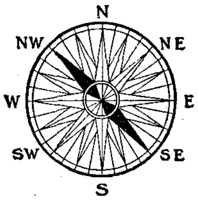
We returned to the country, to spend a few months at Siboutie, a small house in the woods not far from Saint-Germain-du-Salembre. We found all traces of the hated aristocracy being swept away. I saw a mason on his ladder singing appropriate verses while he defaced the escutcheons on the church wall and erased golden griffins, which, in his ignorance, he called the castle geese. . . . . . .

On Shrove Tuesday a happy family gathering was in progress at my grandfather's house. We were amusing ourselves, according to the local custom, with pistol-firing, when toward the close of the evening an express messenger arrived from Périgueux and handed my grandfather an unsigned missive. It consisted of only four lines, giving him friendly warning that in the course of the same night or early the next morning he was to be arrested. We had but one available horse. My father saddled it, helped his father-in-law to mount, and, walking by his side, led the old man to a secret hiding-place six miles away. It was a bitterly cold night in February, and the lanes to be traversed were no better than quagmires. The next morning, as day broke, a detachment of *sans-culottes* burst in upon us. They were armed with pikes; some were barefooted, others wore *sabots*. They ran all over the house, searched every room, reviled my grandmother, ate and drank copiously, and finally retired, furious at being balked of their prey. Thus was my grandfather saved from death, for in those days imprisonment led inevitably to the scaffold.

His parents might easily have suffered the same fate. But they were wise, and soon changed their "religion" to that of the people. The boy Poumiès grew up with the people likewise, and became intimate with many of their prominent men. Of Souberbielle, the famed surgeon, he recounts that:

> He had served on the jury at the Queen's trial, and had voted for her execution. He has often told me that, in his opinion, she deserved her punishment. "And then," he would add, "you must remember that we were all mad for liberty at that time. I myself could easily have been a Decius or a Brutus. Since those days age has brought reflection, and I no longer think as I did then. If it were all to happen over again, I should not condemn her to death. Her faults—I might even call them crimes—had been fully expiated by her sufferings. I was so little hostile to her personally, that when I was admitted to her cell the day before her trial, and noticed its damp condition, I prevailed upon the authorities to remove her to a less unhealthy locality, tho it might have cost me my head to show her favor."
>
> Souberbielle also said:
>
> "During the trial of Danton, who was a friend of mine, I dared not meet his eyes,

(*Continued on page* 884)



The Law of Averages in Real Estate Investments

We know of several hundred towns in the Pacific Northwest which are located along *new transcontinental railroads* in rich agricultural, mining and lumbering districts. Some of these towns will become great cities—some will never be more than towns.

We have seen all of these towns personally. We have examined them, we have weighed their advantages and disadvantages—and in doing so *we have applied the principles which underlie all insurance business.*

We have selected seventeen Preferred Risk towns.

But we don't want *you* to invest in any one of these "preferred risk" towns. Instead we *divide the risk* for you.

We offer you *one lot in each of* five of these chosen towns. In this way we divide by five the risk of loss—multiply by five the opportunity for profit.

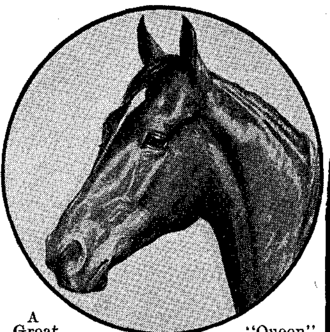
Allotments of five lots are offered at attractive prices—easy payments if you prefer. No interest; we pay all taxes.

If you believe with us that this unique plan of investment is sound, we can convince you that we have the *best towns*, and the best lots in these towns.

Also that we deal honestly with our clients.

We have opportunities for a few capable salesmen.

Northwest Townsite Company
310 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.



A Great "Queen"

Horse Story
"KATE and QUEEN"
By Prof. Jesse Beery

King of Horse Trainers

Equals the famous "Black Beauty" in human interest—surpasses it in practicability. "Kate" a victim of poor handling is vividly contrasted with "Queen" who was more fortunate. You sympathize with one—rejoice with the other—even as you sigh for the slum waif and laugh with the child of fortune.

Prof. Beery has skillfully woven into this intensely interesting and true story many valuable suggestions for handling horses—a result of a lifetime's experience.

Special offer to Horsemen

Prof. Beery desires that every horse owner, trainer, breeder—everyone interested in horses—should read this great story. To make it possible, for a short time he offers every interested horseman a copy, worth $1.00, for the remarkably low price of

25c Postpaid

If you have even a passing interest in horses—if you own, train or breed them, you will gather from it a fund of knowledge worth many times the small price. Send for a copy today. Enclose stamps or coin.

FREE With each book we send **free** a beautiful colored picture of Queen—oil painting effect—suitable for framing. Order today. Address

PROF. JESSE BEERY
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O My Poor Feet!

What's Your Foot Trouble? Just Let Scholl's "Foot-Eazers" Get Rid of It for You in a Hurry. You Try Them 10 Days FREE

THE ARCH of the foot carries the whole weight of the body, and is supposed to have a certain give or elasticity to provide the ease and gracefulness of the body. But, when there is weakness in the arch or instep, you have foot fatigue, foot cramps, foot aches, weak ankles, crowding of the toes, callouses on the sole, and a number of other aches and pains almost unbearable.

The real cause of this foot trouble is overwork and strain on the tendons and muscles and ligaments that support the arch of the foot. Constant standing or walking, sprains, weakness after illness, shoes that lack support, cause the muscles to become tired and relaxed, and falling and weakening of the arch result. This condition is the direct cause of all foot ailments, such as tired, aching feet, weak ankles, rheumatism of the feet and limbs, bunions, corns, and painful callouses on the sole.

Flat-foot, with pains in the feet, limbs, and most remote parts of the body, is a direct result of a weakened arch. These foot troubles are borne by over two-thirds of our population. You have seen people who try to walk sidewise, or wriggle their feet in their shoes to get away from their bunions, callouses and corns. You have seen people walk as though their feet and ankles were solid. They plug and shuffle along instead of walking, crossing the street they walk on their heels or on their toes.

Maybe you have been one of these yourself. Maybe your ankle is so weak that you turn or your feet are usually tired and ache. Maybe they get cramped, and maybe you have doctored for rheumatism, and blamed the shoeman for a lot of your troubles.

THE SCHOLL Foot-Eazer PAT'D EASES THE FEET
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
Look for this Trade-Mark on the yellow box.

As there is but one cause for all these troubles, there is but one sure way of relief.

That is to aid Nature by giving support to the arches of your feet. SCHOLL'S "FOOT-EAZER" is a scientific arch cushion which firmly supports the arch of the foot where your weight is carried. It instantly relieves and permanently corrects all foot ailments, and brings rest to the feet, body, nerves and mind.

Scholl's "FOOT-EAZER" relieves the tiring, the aches and the pain and gives the foot the natural arch, replacing the springiness and elasticity, enabling you to stand or walk all day without fatigue.

For those who are constantly on their feet, teachers, doctors, professional men, travelling salesmen, hospital nurses, clerks, everyone who walks much or little, they will make you just "admire" your feet.

Scholl's "FOOT-EAZERS" are made of the finest German Silver springs, and specially tanned leather. They fit any man's or woman's shoe, and any foot, whether the arch is high or low. They are self-adjusting and afford just the right pressure at just the right spot. Never cause discomfort and you quickly forget you ever had foot troubles of any kind.

Scholl's "FOOT-EAZERS" on Ten Days' FREE Trial

Scholl's "FOOT-EAZERS" have been such a blessing to thousands of men and women, and they solve the question of foot comfort so perfectly and wonderfully, that there is absolutely no excuse for any man or woman afflicted with any foot trouble, no matter what it may be, for neglecting to obtain the certain relief which they afford.

To prove to you, that they will positively relieve your foot trouble, we allow you to try and wear Scholl's "FOOT-EAZERS" for ten days on trial, absolutely FREE.

Before you forget it, cut out the "FOOT-EAZER" Reminder coupon at the left hand corner of this page. It will help you to keep your mind on the importance of ridding yourself of foot troubles, so that you will go to the first drug store or shoe dealer and ask him to place a pair of Scholl's "FOOT-EAZERS," in your new or old shoes, on ten days' trial. The dealers who handle Scholl's "FOOT-EAZERS" are required by us to give you back your money at the end of ten days if you are not absolutely satisfied.

If it is more convenient, we will send you a pair prepaid, guaranteed to fit perfectly, if you will send us size of your shoe, together with $2.00. Try them for ten days and your money back cheerfully if you are not satisfied. Send for our free, illustrated book.

Do not delay. If you have tired feet, weak ankles, bunions, corns, callouses, rheumatism in the feet, or flat-foot, you will find instant relief.

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO.
Patentees and Sole Mfrs.
358 N. W. Madison Street
Chicago, Ill.

Tired Feet

are caused by overwork of the muscles and nerve strain at the arch. *Instant relief is to be had by the use of Scholl's "FOOT-EAZER," which equalizes the weight and takes away all pain and pressure.*

Flat-Foot

is the ultimate result of a weakened arch. The arch breaks down and causes intense pain and suffering. This can be prevented and the displaced bones raised to normal position by wearing the Scholl "FOOT-EAZER."

Cramped Toes

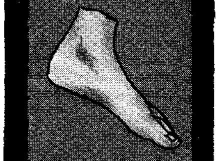
The toes get cramped when the arch of the foot weakens and allows the foot to slide forward in the toe of the shoe. Scholl's "FOOT-EAZERS" raise the arch of the foot, stop the crowding and cramping of the toes, and relieve the tension on the tendons.

Bunions

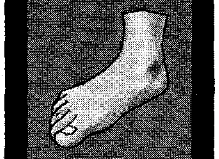
and corns and distortions of the toes are caused by crowding and cramping of the forepart of the foot. The arch is weak and all the weight is thrown on to the bunion joint, causing severe pain and greatly enlarging it. "FOOT-EAZERS" equalize the weight and relieve all pressure.

Weak Ankles

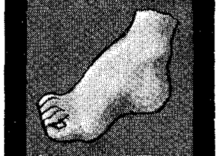
that turn in or out, breaking over the shoes, are caused by weakness of the arch and ankle articulation. Scholl's "FOOT-EAZER" holds up the ankle and arch and strengthens them.



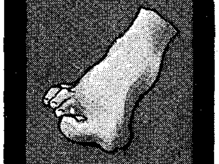
Tired Foot



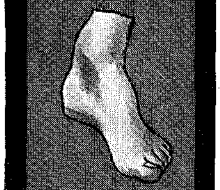
Flat Foot



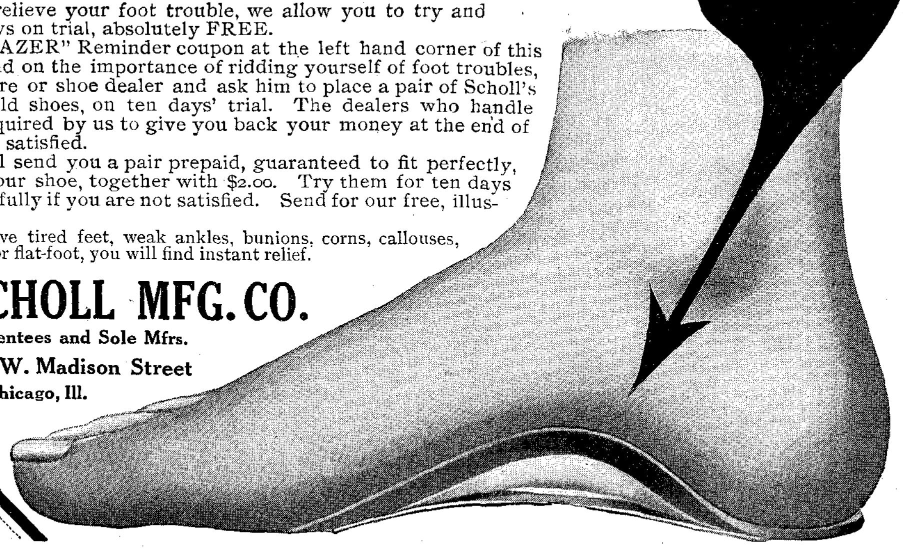
Cramped Toes



Bunions



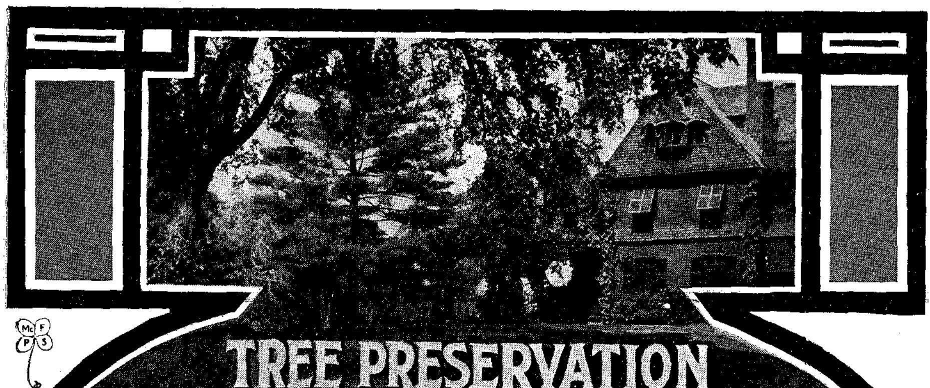
Weak Ankle



"Foot-Eazer" Reminder

I am going down today to my druggist or shoe dealer and order him to put a pair of Scholl's "Foot-Eazers" in my shoes. He will let me wear and try them for ten days, and if at the end of that time I am not satisfied, I get my $2 back. If I don't go today, I will send my $2 to the manufacturers direct, and they will guarantee me a perfect fit. They will also let me try them for 10 days free. If I don't do it it will be my own fault if I suffer.

The Scholl Mfg. Co.
358 N. W. Madison St.
Chicago



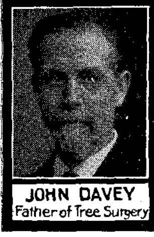
TREE PRESERVATION

Save the Lives of Your Own Trees and Those in Your Community

In every section of the country where splendid trees abound, they are more or less neglected or abused; damaged by lightning or storm, and allowed to decay without proper attention to the injury thus caused; or ignorantly—often maliciously—cut to make room for overhead wires or new rights-of-way. A few hours of such "butchery" can do untold damage in any community—much of it can never be undone.

The mission of the Davey Tree Experts is one of **prevention** and of **cure**—prevention where it is possible to forestall attacks upon trees that would leave them crippled for life; cure in cases where the damage has previously been done. Our method, worked out by John Davey, "Father of Tree Surgery," during years of patient toil and study, recognizes trees as living creatures. These methods are practised only by competent men trained by the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery and their efficiency is fully proved and fully recognized.

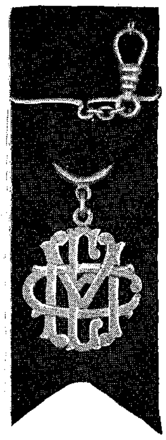
The integrity and responsibility of our organization are well known, and the principles of Davey Tree Surgery have the unqualified approval of owners of estates and superintendents of public grounds. We invite correspondence with all persons interested in saving the trees that come under their care. Tell us what property you control, the number of trees on it, and whether or not they have had proper care. We will send you interesting booklets, free, and will advise you further about the salvation of your trees.



JOHN DAVEY
Father of Tree Surgery

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO., INC.
1711 Larch Street, Kent, Ohio
Operating the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery

DAVEY SAVES TREES



The 1912 BOSTON FOB Model

Direct to you from the factory and a distinct improvement over previous models.

A fob that is worth from $2.50 to $3 00.

The monogram is cut from **one solid piece of heavy stock**, any two or three letter combination, mounted on best silk grosgrain ribbon, 5½ ins. long, 1½ ins. wide.

Only $1.00 SENT PREPAID

Complete with swivel attachment

If a gold filled patented safety attachment is desired add $0.50.

Our Guarantee

That all metal parts are heavily plated with 14K gold and will **stand acid.** By using 14K we can apply **more gold** than if we use 18K and it will wear **better.**

Attach a dollar bill to a note telling us the initials desired. We will send your fob promptly.

We will satisfy you or refund your money.

Don't miss this opportunity.

Send a postal **today** for complete catalog. It will pay you to know about us.

J. G. JOHNSTON CO., INC., Mfg. Jewelers
201 Sudbury Bldg. Boston, Mass.

THE ONE BEST GIFT

Bride, maid or matron—any woman will warmly welcome a Piedmont Southern Red Cedar Wardrobe Couch. A luxurious lounge and roomy cedar chest. All prices. Finest upholstering and wide choice of materials. **Perfect protection against moths, mice, dust and damp.** Send for free booklet, "The Story of Red Cedar," and big illustrated catalogue showing full line of couches, chests and chifforobes. **Many sizes and styles.** Shipped DIRECT FROM FACTORY AT FACTORY PRICES ON 15 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. All freight charges prepaid by us. Write us today.

PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 18, Statesville, N. C.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest in Quality. Largest in Variety.

They meet every requirement for cleaning and polishing shoes of *all* kinds and colors.

BABY ELITE POLISH
FOR BOX CALF VICI KID AND PATENT LEATHERS
WHITTEMORE'S BABY "ELITE" POLISH
WHITTEMORE'S GILT EDGE DRESSING FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES
SOFTENS & PRESERVES THE LEATHER AND ALSO RESTORES ITS COLOR & LUSTRE.
GILT EDGE PRODUCES THE BLACKEST COLOR THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE LUSTRE
ONLY GLOSS DRESSING CONTAINING OIL TO SOFTEN THE LEATHER AND MAKE IT WEAR LONGER
WHITTEMORE BROS.&Co. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.
RUSSET POLISH
FOR CLEANING RUSSET SHOES
"STAR" COMBINATION
RUSSET CLEANER.

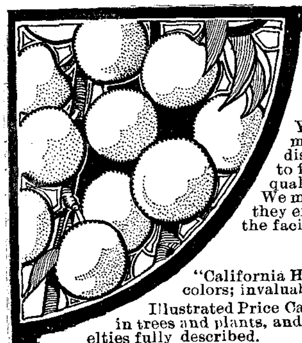
"**GILT EDGE.**" The only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains **Oil.** Blacks and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, **shines without rubbing,** 25c. "**FRENCH GLOSS,**" 10c.

"**ELITE**" combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A 1. Restores color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth, 25c. "**BABY ELITE**" size, 10c.

"**DANDY**" combination for **cleaning** and **polishing all** kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "**STAR**" size, 10c.

If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us his address and the price in stamps for a full size package.

WHITTEMORE BROS & CO.
20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World



We Grow the Trees You Love, *Uncommonly Well*

You have your favorites among Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubs; perhaps you've been disappointed, sometimes, when ordering these, to find that the specimens you got were of inferior quality.

We make it a point to give our customers *more* than they expect; we have the knowledge, the experience and the facilities to produce trees and shrubs *uncommonly well.*

Get These Two Books *Now*

"California Horticulture," Handsomely illustrated in half-tone and full colors; invaluable points on planting, pruning, irrigating, etc. 25c postpaid.

Illustrated Price Catalogue, just out, entirely revised. Write us your requirements in trees and plants, and we will send you a copy, free. Burbank's newest fruit and nut novelties fully described.

FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES, INC., GEO. C. Roeding, Pres. and Mgr.
Box F, Fresno, California Established 1884 Paid-up Capital, $200,000

(*Continued from page* 882)

for I was determined to condemn him, because I possest absolute proof that he was planning the overthrow of the Republic. On the other hand, I would have given my life to save Robespierre, for whom I cherished a brother's affection. No one knows better than I do how sincere, disinterested, and thorough was his devotion to the Republic. He was the scapegoat of the Revolution, but he was far the best of their men. All the historians assert that he carried on an intrigue with the daughter of Duplay, but as the family physician and constant guest of that house, I am in a position to deny this on oath. They were devoted to each other, and their marriage was arranged; but nothing of the kind alleged ever sullied their love.

A friend of his was witness of the execution of the Queen. Her story, which she was "so good" as to confide to the Doctor, runs as follows:

"The Queen sat quite alone in a market-cart, between Sanson and his assistant. Her hands were tied behind her back. She wore a white camisole, and a cap on her head, which had been tied on crooked. She reached the Place de la Révolution by way of the Rue Royale, and was driven right round it to the guillotine, which was erected on the spot where the obelisk now stands. She was white as a sheet, and trembled so that she had to be helped out of the cart. She was lifted rather than assisted on to the scaffold. Sanson tore off her cap, and in a moment all was over. My heart failed me, and I could not control my tears. I had to conceal them, or I should have been torn in pieces by the mob. I ought to have been inured to such sights, for I had been brought up by an uncle who had a mania for watching executions, yet he was quite a kindly old man in every other respect. He never missed one, if he could help it, and always insisted on my accompanying him. Thus I saw many; among the more notable was that of Madame du Barry. Before she came into sight, her fearful shrieks reached us where we stood. She struggled violently and babbled incoherently. She had to be forcibly propelled up the steps."

Madame du Barry the Doctor knew himself. He regarded her as a good woman, and argues at length in support of his claims. Moreover, he says:

I may state that I knew and saw a great deal of her brother-in-law, the Marquis d'Argicourt. He was the only one of that family who had any moral worth. He was a man of great rectitude, and was esteemed by all who knew him.

"She could not have turned out other than she did," he would say. "Her training, the surroundings in which her childhood and early youth were spent, must have stifled all natural inclination toward modesty and morality. Yet she was good at heart; she never willingly did any one an injury; she prevented many an arrest, and snatched numerous victims from the cruel maw of the Bastile. She was very different from such king's mistresses as Diane de Poitiers, Madame de Montespan, and Madame de Pompadour. Some day history will own that, courtesan tho she was, the greater part of her influence was exerted in doing good and preventing evil."

A MOUNTAIN CLIMBER'S GOAT

A. PHIMSTER PROCTOR is a well-known sculptor whose specialty is wild life in its many divergent forms and manifestations. A studious zeal has taken him everywhere that the untamed animal has trod. Through the sands of Egypt and the prairies in the West; up the Himalayan height, and down Russia's treacherous ravines. He has been everywhere. But his most perilous descent, perhaps, was made in the Cascade range of mountains in the State of Washington. With his true guide, Martin, he had mastered every peak in sight, and at last his recompense was earned—the goat which they had started out to find. In a moment, however, he says in the New York *Herald:*

The body of the goat suddenly slipt on the ground, slid downward, knocked against my legs, hurled me from my feet, and in a second I was sliding down the side of the mountain at what seemed an angle of about forty-five degrees. I realized that I was on my way to sure and sudden death. After me came the goat. I flung out my arms and legs in either direction to stay what seemed the inevitable. My hands fastened on something! It was a last, solitary bush separating me from the deep below. Madly I clutched at it. My grip held! I was swinging between earth and sky. My feet hung over death—above me was life. I was on my back, and, holding with clenched fingers to the wiry branches. Had I caught branches which were pointing downward I do not believe that it would have been possible for me to keep even this slender hold. My position was only a temporary reprieve, and my life was still hanging in the balance.

It was a reminder of fate which whizzed past me—the flying body of the goat. It passed within a few inches of me, so close that the air which whirled about its swiftly moving form fanned my face. Down it went, plunged off the incline at my feet, and disappeared in the depths.

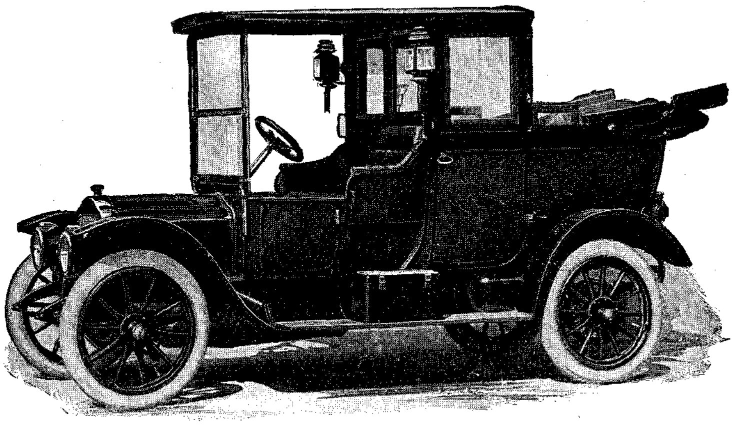
I pictured to myself the broken, bruised body which I knew was lying there when the dull, muffled sound came up from the base of the great crag on which I still hung. In the place of the form which had just hurtled down the rocks I placed myself, and closed my eyes as tho to shut out the vision.

Then again I flung all my strength into perfecting escape. I shifted my grasp of the bush. I was able to face the mountain and slowly dragged myself to the bush. It was firm enough to hold me, and I flung my legs over it and rested.

Martin, who was the custodian of the tackle, threw the slender rope to me, and by its aid I scrambled to the crest of the towering height. I was saved.

After that the story is soon told. We proceeded down the mountain by the way we had come, and at dusk we picked up the body of the goat. Its horns had been broken off and its bones, as we afterward found, were bundles of splinters.

That night I counted seventeen black and blue bruises on my body, and smiled over every one as the sign of my escape from the peril of the Cascades.



The Fashionable Town Cars

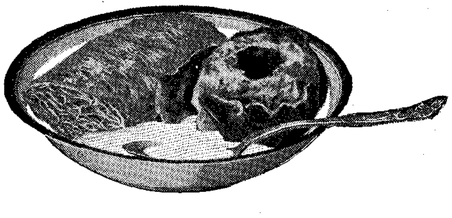
NOTHING is quite so correct for all the social functions of the season as the perfectly equipped and appointed Enlosed or Town Cars. No other vehicle has the comforts and luxuries—the almost regal massiveness of the Enclosed Motor Cars. Because they are motor-driven they have the massiveness and stability of construction which permits of the almost unlimited number of convenience-features. In addition to all these luxurious features, the White Town Cars have that indefinable something we call "style"—that gracefulness of line—that greyhound trimness—which makes the well designed car of any type, and makes the White car an aristocrat wherever it appears.

The Sumptuously Built White

PROBABLY wherever motor cars have driven, the White gasoline cars are known for their performance. They have the refinements of design and of building which makes them typical of the best that money can buy. In addition, the bodies are produced by a maker whose reputation is world-wide for the excellence of his product—a better product money will not buy. In the White car the owner obtains not only the wonderfully efficient White chassis, but the most luxurious type of body. Yet, size for size, none of the White Town Cars are large and cumbersome, but thread the crowded streets with an ease out of all proportion to their actual capacity. Nothing has been omitted that could contribute to the family's enjoyment of a car.

We have prepared a dainty booklet for dainty women
that tells all about these White Town Cars.
May we send you one?

The White Company
812 East 79th Street, Cleveland



An "Off Day" in the Kitchen

is the cook's "day off"—and it is generally an "off day" for the entire household. It is a day of short rations and unsatisfied hunger. It need not be an "off day" if you have

SHREDDED WHEAT

in the home—the food that is ready-cooked, ready-to-serve, full of nutriment and easily digested. Nothing so wholesome and nourishing as Shredded Wheat Biscuits with baked apples and cream, and nothing so easy to prepare.

Heat a Biscuit in the oven to restore crispness and then place in a deep dish with a peeled baked apple and pour over it milk or cream and sweeten to suit the taste. Shredded Wheat is also deliciously nourishing when served with canned peaches, pears, plums or other preserved fruits. Shredded Wheat is made of the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked—nothing added, nothing taken away—the cleanest, purest, most nutritious of all cereal foods.

TRISCUIT is the Shredded Whole Wheat Wafer, to be toasted in the oven and served with butter, cheese, or marmalades.

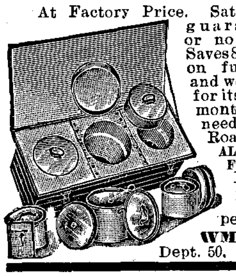
The Only Breakfast Cereal made in Biscuit Form

THE SHREDDED WHEAT COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

Gives 500 candle power. **Casts no shadow.** Costs 2 cents per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. No dirt. No odor. No grease. Agents wanted. Write for catalog, now.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St., Canton, O.



Let Me Send You The Rapid FIRELESS COOKER On 30 Days' Trial

At Factory Price. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Saves 80 percent on fuel, time and work. Pays for itself in a month or two. No experience needed. Boils, Steams, Stews, Roasts, Bakes, Fries. GENUINE ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSILS FREE. Also metal composition Heat Radiators, can't break or crack. Send for free book and 125 splendid recipes today.

WM. CAMPBELL CO.
Dept. 50. Detroit, Mich.

KNIGHTS OF THE CAMERA

THE daring, sometimes the impudence, of the camera-man forms a chapter of adventure all by itself. He has gone farthest north, farthest south; he has conquered the Himalayas and penetrated tropical forests; he has snapt his shutter in the tiger's face, and ridden the wind with Wright. Even at this writing, we are told, a man is all but buried in the snow and ice in a far northern parallel, taking pictures of the Arctic night. And in the jungles of Africa and India, writes William Allen Johnston, in *Munsey's Magazine*, men are hourly risking their lives by the side of the camera. But the dangers which the professional "camera fiend" must run are more often of the mind than of the body. For example, a few months ago, while a conference of Governors was going on at Louisville, Ky., the manager of a photographic firm in New York resolved, at the last moment, to send an expert there for "photos." The expert caught the next train, traveled over a thousand miles, and at the last moment discovered that there were no pictures whatever to be had. The Governors, with the secrecy of baseball or business magnates, were industriously seated behind locked, almost sealed doors, from which it was impossible to extract them. Did they wish to have their pictures taken? They did not! Disheartening that to the present-day photographer? asks Mr. Johnston. Ah, no! He was not in the habit of traveling even a mile for naught, to say nothing of eleven hundred, and, taking his own time, he engaged a likely suite of rooms directly opposite the executive chamber. Deliberately, then, we read:

Here, in the face of the hotel manager's express orders, and almost in that factotum's own face, he arranged his flash-light lamp on a table, and covered it carelessly with his overcoat. Then he waited.

When the big doors of the chamber opposite were swung open, he was standing alertly in the hall.

"This way, gentlemen!" he announced sonorously. "This way!"

With scarcely a questioning glance, the dignified body, leaderless for a moment,

FOR BUSINESS MEN • AND PROFESSIONAL MEN

Accident Insurance At Cost $9 a year.

Learn of our plan; our booklet sent FREE on request explains it in detail—The same plan has been used by traveling men's organizations for the past thirty years. This is the oldest Association in the world writing Accident Insurance at Actual Cost for Business and Professional Men.

$4 the regular membership fee, paid now, carries your insurance to April 1, 1912, without extra cost.

The Inter State Health Policy is $10 a year

Inter State Business Men's Accident Association
ERNEST W. BROWN, Sec.-Treas.
502 Observatory Building Des Moines, Iowa

Wherever quality gathers—

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

In NEW Sterilized Bottles Only

MAKES A PHONOGRAPH SOUND LIFE-LIKE

THE Morse Clarifier is a remarkable little device made to fit in tube between reproducer and horn of phonographs. It renders the sound loud, clear and life-like and eliminates that unpleasant metallic effect which is more or less common to all phonographs, regardless of price. Can be attached in a minute by anyone and lasts as long as the machine. Thoroughly tested and proven successful.

Mailed Prepaid upon Receipt of Price, $1.00. Guaranteed Absolutely Satisfactory or Money Refunded.

In ordering please state whether for Victor, Victor-Victrola, Edison with rubber or metal connection, Columbia Disc or Columbia Cylinder. Information and circular matter free.

MORSE BROTHERS, Manufacturers and Distributers
442 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

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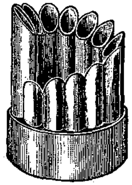

Makes Dainties Daintier

Many Dainties would be less sweet were it not for

Mapleine

(THE FLAVOR DE LUXE)

When used as a flavoring in Puddings, Ices, Icings, Cake Fillings, Candies, Cakes, Ice Cream, etc., it imparts an irresistibly delicious taste.

Genuine Maple Syrup is almost as good as a home-made syrup made by dissolving white sugar in water and adding Mapleine—Try It.

Mapleine is sold by Grocers, 35c for 2-oz. bottle (Canada 50c). Write Dept. E.

CRESCENT MFG. CO., Seattle, Wash.

Send for a copy of "Mapleine Dainties," our recipe book, free.

Crescent
Mapleine
Crescent Mfg. Co.

followed the wave of the photographer's hand and filed into the room.

Flash! Puff! It was over in a moment, and while the sedate executives looked wonderingly at one another, an energetic man with a camera slipt through their ranks and into the developing-room.

It takes but few minutes to secure a negative nowadays. This photographer had one all finished, and was hurrying out with it, before the hotel manager arrived to intercept him.

He had yet to get the names of his group, however, as a key to his picture. Some of these he obtained from a hotel clerk, some from a few office loungers, the rest at a newspaper office across the street. Then he looked at his watch. Twenty minutes to catch a limited train to New York! And he caught it—without his camera and plates, without his suit-case and overcoat, but with what he had come a thousand miles to get.

Twenty-four hours later, the New York dailies presented half-tone engravings of the Governors' Conference—made from a single negative.

In Europe the art of photography is carried on upon a very grand scale, but when it comes to getting "beats," says Mr. Johnston, the American photographer has it on him in all sorts of different ways; and we read that:

On the occasion of Prince Henry's visit to America, some years ago, the Prince had his own official photographer with him; but this young man was heavily handicapped with the ceremonial usages of the royal suite. In taking a photograph, he was compelled to advance, salute, and ask permission. As a consequence, the best pictures of Prince Henry, secured by the alert Yankee photographers, show the royal photographer in the act of asking permission.

On the subject of "beats," the Russo-Japanese War was, of course, productive of many, and a young man named "Jimmy" Hare fully did his part. Says Mr. Johnston:

In order to reach Laio-Yang before the Russians evacuated that city, Hare "ran away" from the Japanese army, and with practically no food supplies, and no hope of securing them *en route*, he started cheerfully forth on an overland journey of at least four days' duration. He could have stuffed enough hardtack and chocolate into his saddle-bags, but he needed the room for his films and photographic supplies. And he reached his objective point as any photographer is expected to do.

Hare's latest exploit was the photographing of New York's sky-scrapers from a balloon, a mile above the city. Ballooning is by no means the most hazardous form of travel for the modern photographer; but ballooning along the seacoast is accounted extremely dangerous.

This trip nearly ended in a fatality. The balloon was blown seaward, and an energetic fight for life began. Every bit of ballast was thrown out save the plates, which were wrapt in rubber and covered with a leather bag.

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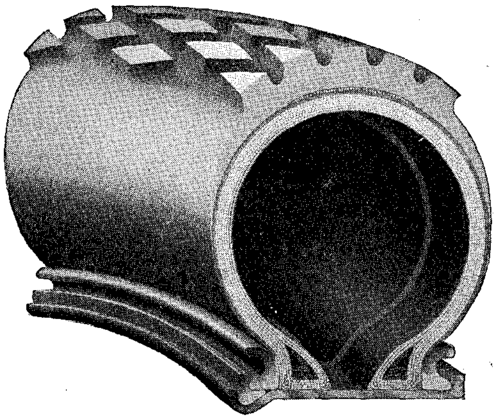

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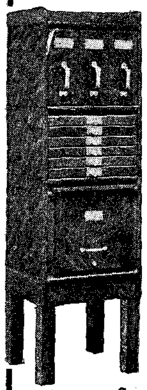

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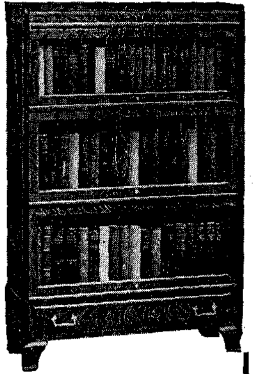

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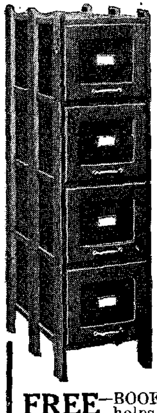

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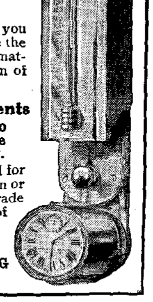

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river and rock, the photographer too must journey with them. And coming to New York we read that:

> The man who photographed the topmost beams of the Singer Building, during its construction, skipt fearlessly about where even the hardiest workman feared to tread. He wasn't afraid, because, as they say, in photographic parlance, "he had his head in his camera." He was thinking only of his work, not of himself.
>
> The iron foreman regarded him quizzically as he poised his camera on the end of a girder six inches wide and six hundred feet above the street.
>
> "Hey, you!" he called. "Throw away that camera and go to work. You're a bridge-worker, you are!"

One prominent photographer, we are told, scored his first bit of success by grabbing a photo of Roosevelt as that person was receiving the Vice-Presidential nomination at Philadelphia. In this instance:

> The photographer forced his way, with such an assumption of authority that no one thought to stop him, right up to the platform, and the photograph shows Roosevelt, with hand upraised, ordering him out.
>
> It was this same man, too, who—so he claims—was the subject of Roosevelt's first official order as President of the United States. He was a stowaway on the funeral train bearing McKinley's body from Buffalo to Washington. After the train was well started, his presence was discovered by Secretary Cortelyou, who exacted from him a promise not to attempt the taking of any photographs *en route*.
>
> This did not bind him, however, after the train reached Washington; and as the cars backed slowly into the station, he slipt down, ran ahead, and climbed a telegraph pole. As the funeral cortège of Cabinet ministers, headed by President Roosevelt, advanced slowly from the train, a flash-light exploded almost in their faces. Dazed for the moment, the procession stopt, and the new President, pointing in the direction of the flash, ordered angrily:
>
> "Arrest that man!"
>
> But when the confused police arrived, "that man" was gone, and nothing remained to mark his presence save the shreds of a flash-light cartridge hanging to the pole.

But photographers are human and sentimental, says Mr. Johnston, and he gives an illustration or two. For one:

> On the day following McKinley's death, when Roosevelt was sworn in at the Wilcox mansion in Buffalo, a daring photographer secreted himself in the room where a bribed servant told him the ceremony was to take place. He arranged his camera facing the table, expecting that the new President would stand directly opposite him. Chances favored him, and his heart beat high with hope of scoring the photographic triumph of the day.
>
> The situation was most dramatic; but he did not count upon its human side.
>
> As Roosevelt raised his hand and began solemnly: "God being my helper, I will—" his voice quavered and broke, and tears rained from his eyes. The hush that momentarily followed was broken by the sound of tense sobbing all over the room, and men stood with bowed heads.

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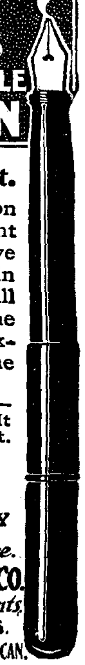

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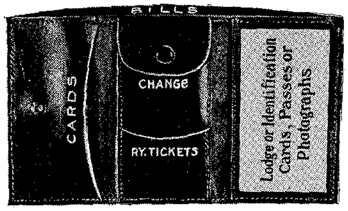

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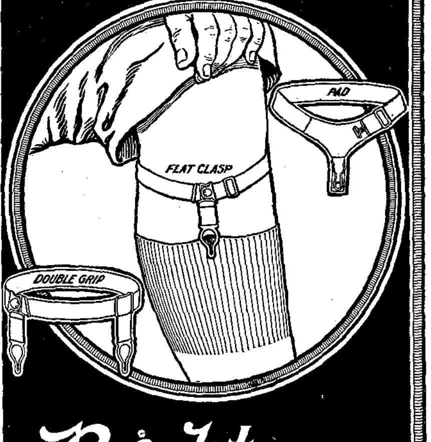

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One of the most remarkable photographs of modern times was that taken of Mayor Gaynor, at almost the same second as the Mayor was shot by an assassin on board the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*. Mr. Johnston further informs us:

> It was made by a photographer from one of the New York evening newspapers. He had just secured a snap-shot of the Mayor, and was arranging his plates for another at a nearer range, when a shot rang out.
>
> He heard the sound subconsciously; but "he had his head in the camera." Thinking only of his work, and finding his subject within proper range, he innocently snapt the shutter.
>
> The snapping of the pistol and of the camera were almost simultaneous.

The value of walking the streets, camera in hand, is that one may get in a lucky picture. Says Mr. Johnston:

> At the time of the attempted assassination of King Alfonso in the streets of Madrid, no photographs dealing at all intimately with the event were to be had. Six months later, the amateur prize department of an illustrated weekly in New York received a print which actually showed the explosion of the bomb thrown at the royal carriage. If this snap-shot had been offered the papers in time, it would easily have fetched several hundred dollars.

The leading dailies in this country employ anywhere from one to a dozen photographers, and manage to keep them busily on the jump. But sometimes even a dozen men are too few, we read, or, as in this case, their legs fail to stretch far enough. So:

> In the scramble for photographs of the San Francisco disaster, one daily in New York was moved to "fake" a picture of the stricken city. An old photograph of San Francisco was used, and an expert was employed to retouch it with fire, smoke, and crumbling ruins. The work was so cleverly done that it would easily have passed muster had not the figures "1903"—a date several years previous to the earthquake—appeared plainly in one corner of the illustration.
>
> It was universally thought at the time that the ridiculous error was due to an oversight. As a matter of fact, it was not. The first editions of the newspaper appeared without the date; it was etched in on the second plate by a disaffected employee in the engraving department, as a piece of spite work.

No risks are too great to run, and the sum of money spent each year on feature stories would make Crœsus groan and turn green with fear and envy. Just by way of illustration:

> A special boat was chartered by London photographers, at an expense of twenty-five hundred dollars, to reach Messina when that city was laid in ruins. And

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when San Francisco was visited with a like disaster, the fastest night train from New York—just an hour after the news was received—carried a dozen photographers.

The eruption of Mount Pelée was still in progress when the photographers arrived and established their base in the hot cinder-beds; and there have been instances where daring operators planted their cameras on the very brink of belching craters.

In fact, says Mr. Johnston, by way of finale:

> These knights of the camera travel on foot, by horse, by balloon, by automobile, by camel caravan. They dare fever in the lowlands and death on mountain heights. They wait for weeks in unsheltered camps to watch a shifting battle-field below, or they take their chances with the men in the ranks. In the jungles of the "big game country" they explode their flash-lights in the very lair of the night-prowling beast; and by day they rig their tripod in the runway of a rhinoceros.
>
> They are the "men on the job," wherever their "job" may be, and whatever its difficulties and dangers. They are the real reporters of the world's realism.

CASPAR WHITNEY'S RHINO

THE rhino is so near-sighted that there is little danger of his seeing the hunter, but a glance at his picture shows that what he lacks in eye he makes up in nose, and by this magnificent organ he can instantly locate the scent of his foe upon whom he will charge with the momentum of an express train. If his nose were a vital spot, killing him would be easy; but no, for the ball must first locate that "wee, smallsome wicked eye." Shoot him anywhere else, writes Mr. Caspar Whitney in his new book on "Jungle Trails and Jungle People" (Harper's), and your efforts are vain. Having pursued this elusive quarry to no purpose for many days, Mr. Whitney's words are the result of experience and should be regarded with respect. But he did finally manage to bag one of these burly beasts, and just, he tells us, because luckily enough he chanced one afternoon to be climbing the steepest mound in sight. As he reached the top,

> There, barely discernible, was the long-sought rhino moving around like a great hog. Having more confidence in the natives than I had felt in those elsewhere in Sumatra, I had given my .50 to Bilal, who was directly at my heels—Uda and Che had not yet come up to us—and I carried my 12-bore. The rhino was perhaps not over twenty yards away, yet I could see him very indistinctly, and I feared to maneuver for a better position lest he get my wind and move away into the denser jungle, where to view him at even ten yards would be an unusual opportunity; so taking the best sight I could get as he squashed about, heading somewhat in my direction, I put the contents of both barrels, one after the other, as quickly as I could pull the triggers, just behind of his shoulder and ranging back. There was a tremendous commotion as he disappeared, so quickly as to astonish me, with a crash

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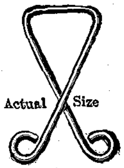

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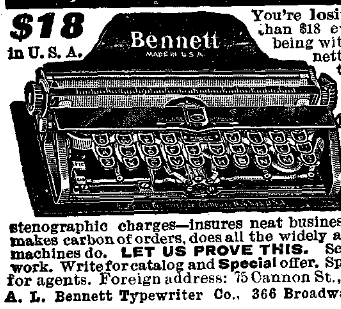

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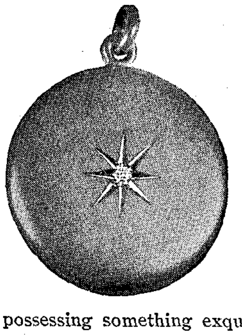

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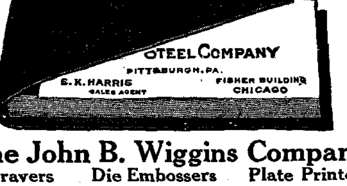

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into the jungle. Standing on the mound I could feel a very little wind and note that it was blowing across my position from east to west, and, as the rhino made off to the southwest, I felt sure he would cross my wind and that if he did he would be likely to charge. It seemed at the moment to be my best chance of another shot, for, of course, I could not begin to get through the thick jungle at the pace he was going, and would have been left far behind had I attempted to follow. So I held my position, awaiting developments—knowing I could track him later, if nothing interesting happened in the immediate future.

Meanwhile I could not determine his exact location, but while immediately after the report he seemed to be going away, in a few moments it appeared to me he was coming toward the open space. Meantime I was endeavoring to get the cartridges out of the 12-bore, which had a defective ejector, and, as I was fingering with this, the rhino broke from the jungle, coming directly toward me, charging truly up-wind. It was not over forty feet from where he broke out of the jungle to where I stood on the mound, the latter being perhaps twenty feet in diameter, and the rhino came on without hesitation and without noise except that made by his feet and huge bulk, his head held straight out, not lowered like a bull, and with his little eye squinting savagely. I had hastily handed the 12-bore over to Bilal, taking the .50, when the rhino broke from the jungle, and, as he came up onto the mound, I fired twice for that wicked eye (the eye of a charging rhino is a pretty small mark, perhaps you may know), once making a slight superficial wound on the forehead, and again sending the ball into the fleshy part of the fore shoulder. Neither shot made any impression on the rhino, which kept coming.

But now he was not more than ten feet from me, I should say, and I had just pumped another shell into the barrel, when suddenly I was thrown off my feet and over the side of the mound. As I went into the air, I expected every second to feel the rhino's horn in my side; but I held on to my rifle (which, curiously, did not go off altho at full cock), and, when I fell, scrambled to my feet as quickly as I could. The rhino had crossed the mound and was running toward the jungle with apparently no more thought of me than if I had not stood in his path a few seconds before. It did not take me long to put a ball at the base of his ear, and he dropt like a stone—without a sound.

He had but a single horn on the lower part of the nose, four inches in height, and a kind of knob where had been, or was to be, another above it.

It was an experience rather conclusive on the question of the rhino charging by scent rather than by sight. He charged straight toward me up-wind, and when I dropt off the mound, to the south, I was thrown off his scent. Either he lost sight of me, as could easily have happened, or he is not governed by sight—for he never swerved from his path. I found both 12-bore bullets in his hind quarters; the .50 ball had gone in behind the right ear, and into the left jaw.

The rhino had stept, as he drew near, upon one end of a long, small log on the other end of which I stood; and thus he teetered me out of his path.

No doubt it was a lucky teeter for me.

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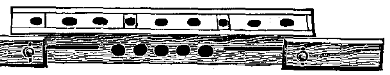

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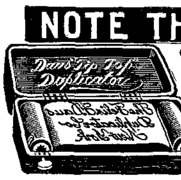
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Up-to-date.—“ In straitened circumstances, is he not? ”

“ Yes. He confesses that it is about all he can do to keep the wolf out of the garage.”—*Puck.*

Well Connected.—“ Yes,” remarked the telephone girl as she gazed out at the waves and wondered what their number was, “ I am connected with the best families in our city.”—*Catholic Universe.*

Hand Work.—Doctor—“ I must forbid all brain work.”

Poet—“ May I not write some verses? ”

Doctor—“ Oh, certainlv ! ”
—*Christian Intelligence.*

Diagnosed.—“ That's a smart thing I've done,” said the doctor to his assistant.

“ What's that, doctor? ”

“ I have put my signature in the column ‘ cause of death ’ in this death certificate.”
—*Tit-Bits.*

The Latest Cut.—The young man was disconsolate. Said he: “ I asked her if I could see her home.”

“ Why, certainly,” she answered; “ I will send you a picture of it.”—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Innocent.—Rastus—“ What yo' tink is de mattah wif me, doctah? ”

Doctor—“ Oh, nothing but the chicken-pox, I guess.”

Rastus (getting nervous)—“ I 'clare on mah honah, doctor, I ain't been nowhar I could ketch dat ! ”—*Medical Times.*

To Be Candid.—“ What sort of a ticket does your suffragette club favor? ”

“ Well,” replied young Mrs. Torkins, “ if we owned right up, I think most of us would prefer matinée tickets.”—*Washington Star.*

He Was Mistaken.—“ I asked your husband last evening if he had his life to live over again if he would marry you, and he said he certainly would.”

“ He certainly wouldn't.”—*Houston Post.*

The Easiest Way.—The Playwright—“ Ah ! The audience is calling for the author.”

The House Manager—“ I hear 'em; but you can get out through the alley and I'll hold 'em back while you beat it.”—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

R-r-revenged.—“ Shine yer boots, sir? ”

“ No ! ” snapt the man.

“ Shine 'em so's yer can see yer face in 'em,” urged the bootblack.

“No, I tell you!”

“ Coward ! ” hissed the bootblack.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Effective.—Police Commissioner—If you were ordered to disperse a mob, what would you do? ”

Applicant—“ Pass around the hat, sir ! ”

Police Commissioner—“ That'll do. You're engaged.”—*Satire.*

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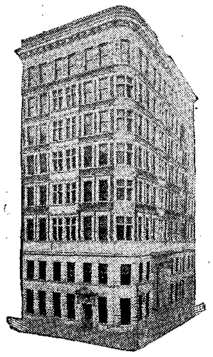

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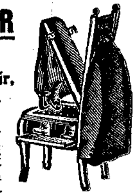

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Appropriate.—Sign at the rear of a doctor's automobile: 12784 ILL.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Probably.—" She left me for some motive or another."

" Probably another."—*Lippincott's.*

Politics, 1911.—" Does your wife want a vote? "

" She wants two," replied Mr. Meekton; " mine and her's."—*Washington Star.*

Lofty.—" Did he speak in high terms of the doctor? "

" Yes; he said he charged ten dollars a visit."—*Town Topics.*

Fitting.—" Do you know of any good remedy for a deadlock? "

" I should suggest a key to the situation."—*Baltimore American.*

Touching.—JENNIE—" Everything he touches seems to turn to gold."

JIM—" Yes; he touched me to-day for a sovereign."—*London Opinion.*

Meant Well.—HE—" They asked me to their reception, but it wasn't because they like me; it was only because I can sing."

SHE—" Oh, I'm sure you're mistaken." —*Boston Transcript.*

The Duke's Story.—" Daughter, has the duke told you the old, old story as yet? "

" Yes, mother. He says he owes about two hundred thousand plunks."—*Washington Herald.*

A By-Product.—FIRST CADDIE—" What you doin', Jimmie? "

SECOND CADDIE—" I'm goin' fishin' after this round. Look at all the worms he's dug."—*Judge.*

Bright Boy.—" Aren't you afraid you will catch cold on such a night as this, my boy? "

" No, sir. Selling papers keeps up the circulation."—*Lippincott's.*

Crafty.—FOOZLE—" Doc Woozle wants ter sell his auter."

BIFF—" What's the reason? "

FOOZLE—" He figgers that the one that buys it will be a steady patient ever after." —*Pathfinder.*

Not Mean.—" So you are a bill collector? "

" Yes. Here is one——"

" Keep it, my boy, keep it. You seem to have a nice collection there. Far be it from me to break it up."—*Washington Star.*

Orthodox.—" If St. James's Bible was good enough for St. Paul, it is good enough for me." This was the emphatic protest of a New England deacon against the reading of the Revised instead of the King James version.—*Congregationalist.*

His Training.—" Well, boy, what do you know? Can you write a business letter? Can you do sums? "

" Please, sir," said the applicant for a job, " we didn't go in very much for those studies at our school. But I'm fine on beadwork or clay modeling."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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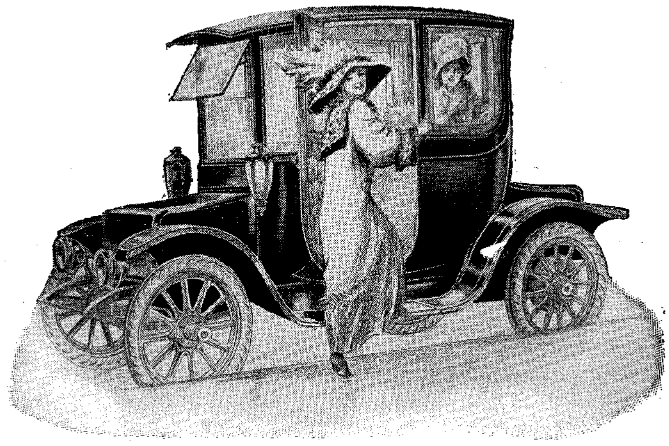

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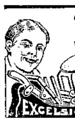

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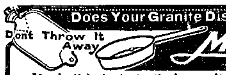

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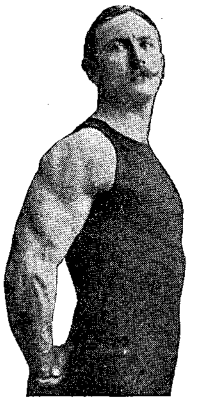

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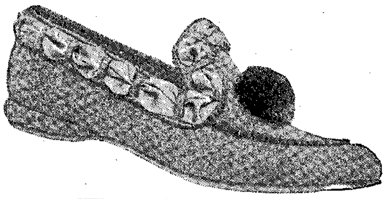

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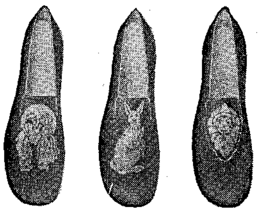

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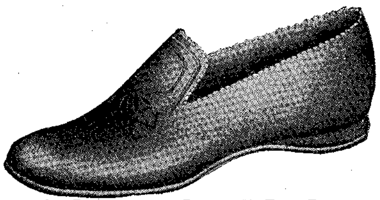

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No Outside Help Wanted.—"What is your idea of patriotism?"

"Patriotism," replied Senator Sorghum, "is what inspires a man to point out many needs for reform in his country, but causes him to resent an indorsement of his views by a foreigner."—*Washington Star.*

In His Line.—"How were you on athletics in college, son?"

"I was good at relay events, dad."

"That's what I understood. Well, you kin just relay all the carpets your ma took up last spring."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Hint to John.—MR. CRIMSONBEAK—"Here's an item which says the swan outlives any other bird, in extreme cases reaching three hundred years."

MRS. CRIMSONBEAK—"And, remember, John, the swans live on water."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

The Difference.—SHARPE—"On his birthday before their marriage she gave him a book entitled 'A Perfect Gentleman.'"

WHEALTON—"Any change after a year of married life?"

SHARPE—"Yes; on his last birthday she gave him a book entitled 'Wild Animals I have Met.'"—*Chicago News.*

Impossible.—"You'd better fumigate these bills before you go home. They may be covered with microbes," said the druggist one Saturday evening as he handed a few faded, worn, and soiled silver certificates to his clerk.

"No danger from that source," responded the latter, "a microbe could not live on a drug-clerk's salary."—*National Monthly.*

He Passed.—There were some questions in geography required in the preliminary examinations for law students who aspired to admission to the bar. Among them was—"Name ten animals that live in the Arctic zone." One young man wrote: "Five polar bears and five seals. N.B.—Permit me to call your attention to the fact that the question does not specify that the animals should be of different varieties."—*Ladies Home Journal.*

Awful.—Henry Clews, at a dinner in Newport, said of American traveling:

"It is delightful to travel in America, but I think that American porters handle our luggage a little too roughly.

"Once, at a certain station, I was amazed and pleased to hear a uniformed official shout to a burly porter:

"'Hi, what are you knockin' them trunks about like that for?'

"The porter had been lifting great trunks above his head and hurling them down onto the floor furiously; but now he stood stock-still in astonishment.

"'What's that, boss?' he said.

"'What do you mean by knockin' trunks about like that?' repeated the official. 'Look at the floor, man. Look at the dents you're makin' in the concrete. Don't you know you'll lose your job if you damage the company's property?'"—*Epworth Herald.*

FIFTY YEARS AGO

November 12.—The blockading fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi is attacked by six Confederate gunboats, a ram and a number of fire-ships. The ram breaks a hole in the bow of the *Richmond*, and the *Vincennes* and *Richmond* are run aground, but are afterward floated and repaired. The Confederate squadron is beaten off.

The Confederate privateer *Beauregard* is captured by the *W. G. Anderson* of the Federal Navy.

November 14.—The Confederate privateer *Neva* is seized at San Francisco by the revenue cutter *Mary*.

The Governor of Florida issues a proclamation forbidding the enlistment of citizens of that State to serve in other States.

November 15.—The *San Jacinto* reaches Fortress Monroe with Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board.

Fast-day is observed with religious services in the various churches of the South.

The Collector of the Port of Boston receives orders from Washington to stop the exportation of saltpeter and gunpowder from that port.

The Confederate Secretary of the Navy solicits "plans and offers for the construction of four sea-going, iron-clad, and ball-proof steam ram-ships to carry at least four heavy guns each."

November 16.—A Union forage party is captured by the Confederates near Upton's Hill, Va.

November 17.—A skirmish takes place in McLean County, Ky.

November 18.—The Confederate Congress meets in Richmond.

Captain A. H. Foote, U. S. A., is appointed flag officer of the fleet in the Western Military Department.

A Union convention in North Carolina repudiates the secession of the State and affirms loyalty to the Union.

One hundred and fifty Confederates are captured by Union cavalry near Warrensburg, Mo.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 27.—General Li Yuan Hung, the Chinese rebel leader, proclaims himself President of China.

Italian forces about Tripoli repulse an attack of Turks and Arabs. One thousand of the latter are reported killed.

The coal strike which for six months tied up 7,000 miners in Alberta and British Columbia is settled.

Jean Desparmet, a French aviator, falls 600 feet to his death.

October 28.—The 15,000 Italians in Tripoli are reported hemmed in by an army of 60,000 Turks.

Hankow is recaptured by the Chinese imperialists.

October 30.—The Chinese throne issues an imperial edict promising constitutional reform.

October 31—Fighting in and about Hankow is heavy; the rebel loss is reported to be 1,000 dead.

November 1.—Yuan-Shi-Kai is appointed China's Premier, with authority to start negotiations with the revolutionists.

November 2.—The Chinese Assembly adopts the British Constitution as a model for the new Government. The imperialists are burning Hankow.

A fire in the Chinese district of Manila causes a loss of $1,000,000.

Domestic

October 28.—Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York *World*, dies on board his yacht off Charleston, S. C.

October 30.—President Taft, in a speech at the Republican Hamilton Club, in Chicago, admits the possibility of Republican defeat, but expresses a conviction of its probable benefit to the party.

October 31.—President Taft reviews the river steamboat parade at Pittsburg.

November 1.—The President returns to Washington after a journey of 15,000 miles in which he visited 26 States in 48 days.

November 2.—President Taft, on board the *Mayflower*, reviews the Atlantic fleet in New York, and afterward declares himself in favor of a stronger Navy.

Travel and Resort Directory

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on an
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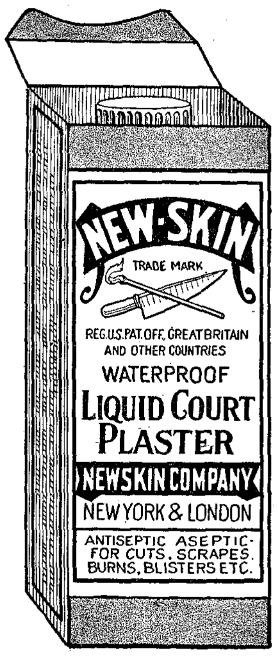
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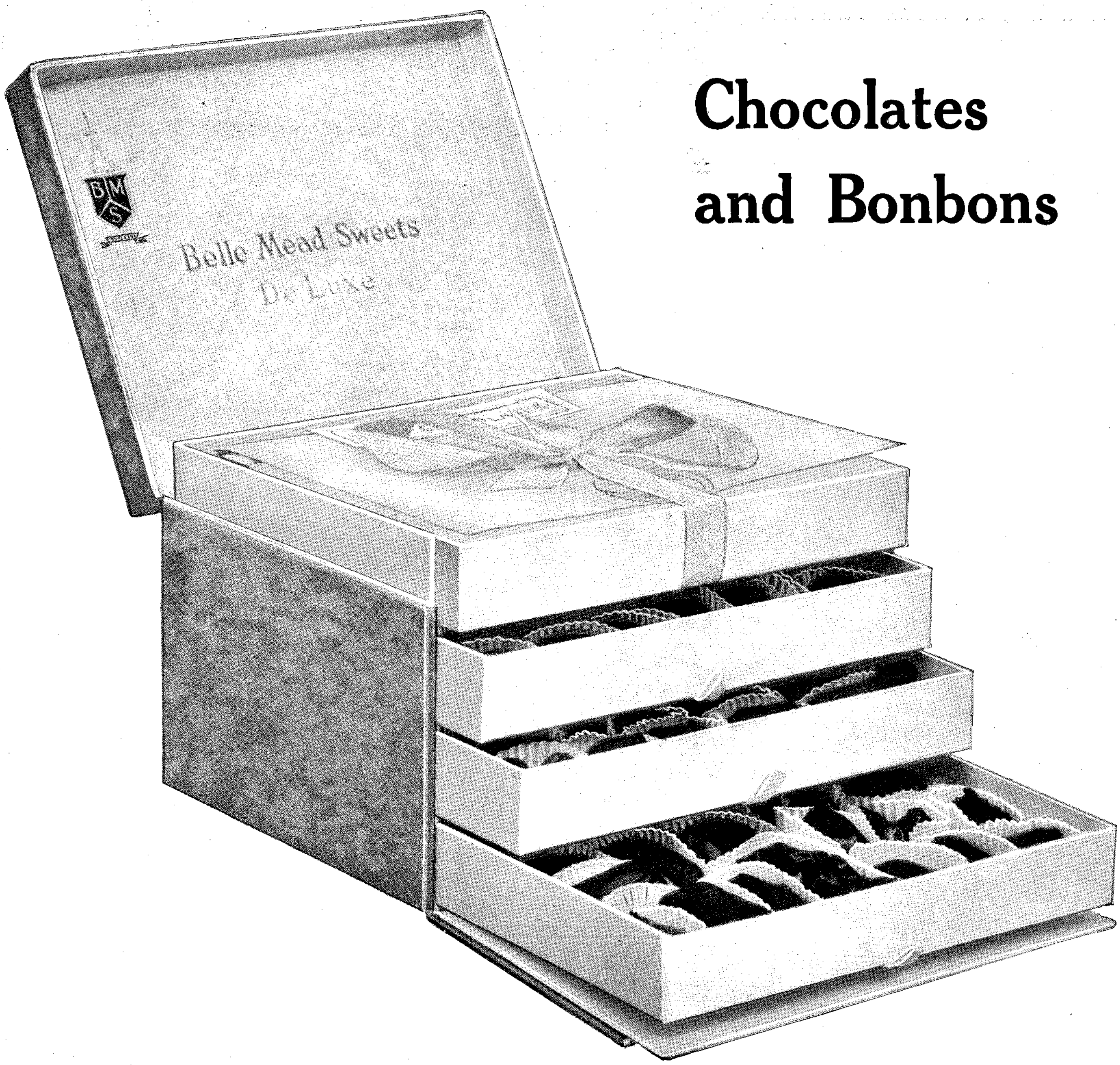

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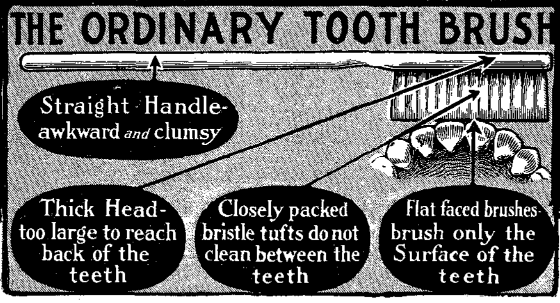
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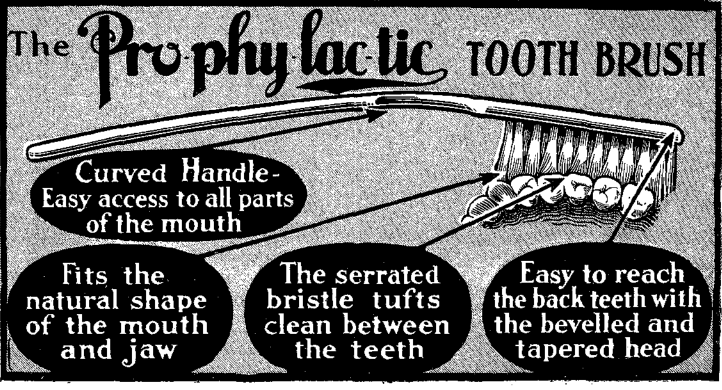
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Curved Handle-Easy access to all parts of the mouth
Fits the natural shape of the mouth and jaw
The serrated bristle tufts clean between the teeth
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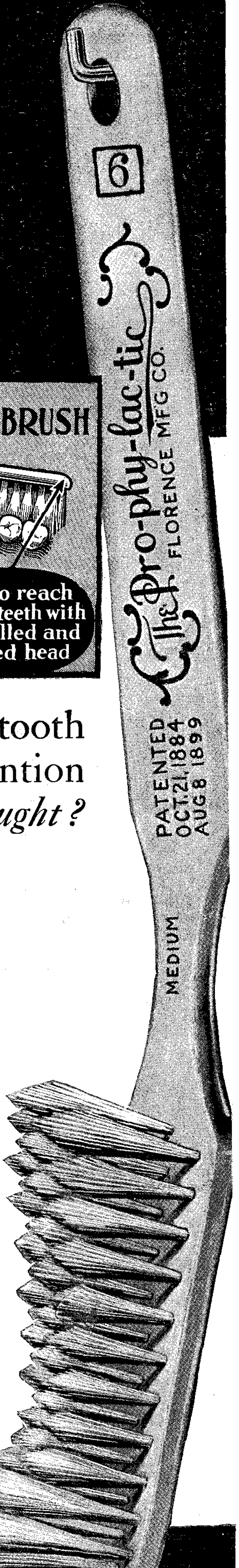
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